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NOTICE OF A BROOCH OF PENANNULAR FORM, FOUND IN DERBYSHIRE

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

&c. &c. &c.

THE splendid brooch, of which the accompanying engraving (Plate VIII.) is a faithful representation, was found in the autumn of 1862, at Bonsall, in the High Peak of Derbyshire, and is now the property of my friend John F. Lucas, Esq., of Middleton-by-Youlgreave. It is of pure Irish type, of extremely large size, is remarkably elaborate in its ornamentation, and is one of the finest examples which has ever been found either in or out of Ireland. It is of bronze, and is here engraved of its full size. The ring measures $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in its greatest diameter, and the acus is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length.

It has originally been set with amber or paste, and has been richly gilt and enamelled. The interlaced ornaments are most exquisitely and elaborately formed, and are of great variety, and the heads of animals are of excellent and characteristic form. The head of the acus, or pin, is large and beautifully ornamented, and, like the ring, has been set with studs. The pin itself, as will be seen by the accompanying engraving, is flattened and made thin at its upper end, and bent so as to allow of the free passage of the ring through it, and is riveted on to the ornamented plate in front.

It is remarkable, that in this fibula the ring, which like other examples of this form of brooch, has been made to play freely for half its circumference through the acus (see the engravings on following pages, for the way in which brooches of the penannular form are supposed usually to have been worn), has been riveted to the head of the pin in the position shown in the engraving on Plate VIII. That it has been much worn in this position



—across the breast or shoulder—is evident from the ring being much worn where the pin has pressed against it when clasped. I believe this is the only example on record in which the pin has been *fixed* to the side of the ring, and this was certainly not the original intention of the maker of the brooch, but was subsequently done. This will be seen by the engraving of the profile of the head of the acus, on the preceding page.

On one or two examples of penannular brooches, inscriptions in Ogham characters have been found, and it is highly interesting to be able to add, that on the back of the Derbyshire example, faint traces of Oghams still remain.

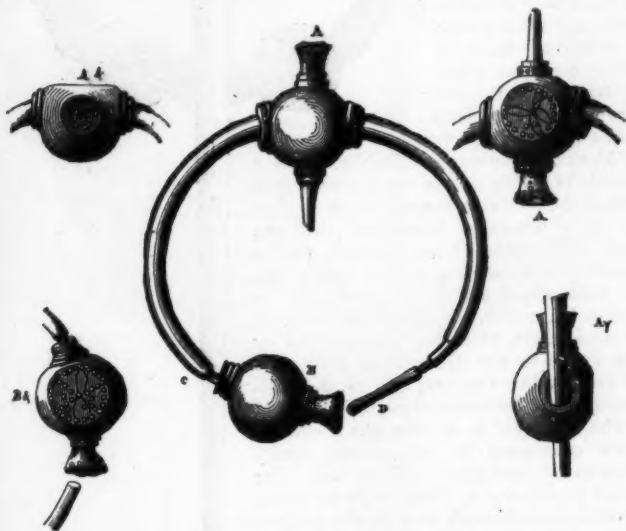
Brooches of the penannular form are very rarely indeed found in England. In Ireland they are occasionally exhumed, and some very fine examples, which I shall shortly notice, are fortunately preserved in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy at Dublin. One or two examples have also been found in Scotland the finest of which, the "Hunterston Brooch," is of the same general form as the one under notice. It is engraved as a frontispiece to Wilson's "Pre-Historic Annals of Scotland," in which work it and other Scottish examples are described. The one under notice, recently discovered in Derbyshire, is by far the finest and most elaborately ornamented example which, so far as is known, has yet been found in England, and is thus particularly interesting and valuable.

It may be well, briefly, to notice some of the more remarkable examples of fibulæ, of this general type, which have been found in England and in Ireland, for the purpose of comparison. By far the finest (and indeed the only one of its form), hitherto found in England, is the one discovered in Westmoreland, and described and engraved in the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. IX. page 90. This beautiful fibula I here engrave of a reduced size. The ring, it will be seen, moves freely round the upper half of the brooch, the lower, or flat part of which, is divided so as to allow of the passage of the acus through it. "It is set with flat bosses, five on either side. Each of these flat dilated



parts of this curious ornament, appear to proceed from the jaws of a monstrous head, imperfectly simulating that of a serpent or dragon ; and between the jaws is introduced the intertwined tripled, or *trigmetra*, the same ornament which is found on the sculptured cross at Kirk Michael, Isle of Man, and on some Saxon coins." This example is of silver, and belongs to the Rev. J. F. Weston, of Ravensworth. It was found with a silver tore—a simple twisted bar of decreasing thickness towards the extremities, which are hooked—in a crevice of a limestone rock at Orton Scar. The dimensions of the fibula are, length of *acus*, 11 inches ; greatest diameter of circular part, 5 inches ; width of the dilated part, 2 inches ; weight, 8oz. 8dwts.

Another brooch, of silver, though different in form from the expanded examples under notice, and although of later date, is nevertheless of the same construction, and may be here noticed. It is engraved of a reduced size. "The *acus* has been broken off. There



appears to have been a third knob, now lost, which should correspond with the knob B, the *acus* passing between the two. The upper knob A is very loose, and moves freely around the ring. The knob B turns, but much less freely, and does not pass over C, having merely a lateral motion of one-fourth of an inch." The diameter of the widest part is nearly $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches ; the globular ornaments measure $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. The under side of each of the balls is flat, and is engraved with ornaments, as shown on the engraving. This brooch belongs to C. Carus Wilson, Esq., and it will be seen how closely it

resembles, in general form, some Irish examples, especially the accompanying one, found in a bog at Ballymoney, county Antrim, which is here given of its full size. Another one, of almost precisely similar form, was found many years ago at Newbiggin, in Cumberland, the ring in this case measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and the acus being nearly 21 inches in length. Other similar specimens, though not so large as this one, have been found at Cashel and at Ballinrobe, and other places.

One of the finest existing examples found in Ireland, is the one known as the *Tara Brooch*, the property of Messrs. Waterhouse, of Dublin. It was found, in 1850, in the neighbourhood of Drogheda. Of this brooch, which appears to be of somewhat later date than the one under notice, I am enabled, by the courtesy of its owners, to give engravings of both sides, and of the full size, on Plates IX. and X. This splendid example of ancient art, which has been ascribed by Dr. Petrie to the Eleventh, or early part of the Twelfth Century, but which is evidently some centuries older, is formed of "white bronze" as a basis, and is covered with ornaments in gold, silver, niello, various coloured glass and enamel. The great peculiarity is, that it is as richly ornamented—though in a totally distinct style of decoration—on one side as on the other. The ornamentation is of the most elaborate and delicate character, and entirely covers not only the front and back of the brooch, and the head of the acus, but also both the external and internal edges; and it has also an attached silver chain, of that peculiar construction known as "Trichinopoly work," the use of which was to keep the pin tight in its exquisitely ornamented socket.





THE TARA BROOCH.
(Front.)





THE TARA BROOCH.
(Back.)

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Mr. Waterhouse remarks on the mechanical merits of the brooch, that the gold wire of which the inlaid designs in the front are made, and mounted on flat plates, has defied the best filagree workers of the present day to account for its manufacture; for, unlike works of art in general, the more highly the brooch is magnified, the more beautifully ingenious the work appears, developing patterns indiscernible to the naked eye. "The patterns in the front are gold filagree, inlaid below the level of the surface, and the back, and the outer and inner edges are covered with designs cut out of the solid, and strongly gilt. The amber settings are the only parts showing any symptoms of decay after the lapse of so many centuries." This exquisite brooch has been fully described by Mr. O'Neill in his interesting work on "The Fine Arts and Civilisation of Ancient Ireland," to which we refer our readers for much information on early Irish art.*

Another excellent example, dug up near Galway, in 1853, was found in the remains of a tumulus. It is of base silver, and measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; the acua, which traverses the ring freely, being $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. The extremities, where the ring is divided, are formed with circular ornaments, with a small central setting of amber. A third little boss of the same material ornaments the middle of the hoop, and around the circular terminations are set three crescents, and small heads of some animal, which has been regarded by some Irish antiquaries as that of the wolf, but which bears more resemblance to the head and beak of a bird.

In the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy are several examples

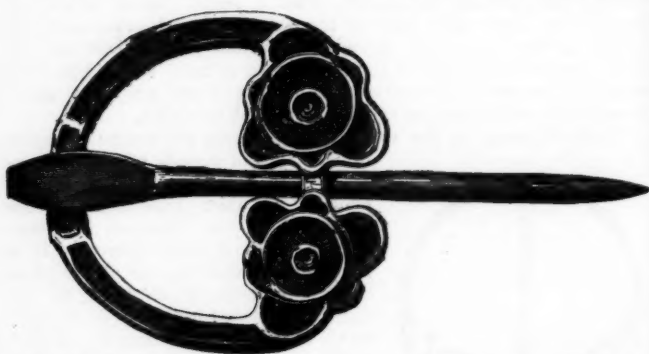
of this type of brooch, of different degrees of ornamentation. One of the plainest is that presented to the museum by the Shannon Commissioners, which is here engraved. It is penannular, broad, flat, and almost plain below the hoop, which plays in the slightly decorated wide loop of the pin, which is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. A precisely similar one, of bronze, found in County Roscommon, belonging to Mr. Hoare, is engraved in the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. VII., p 79. In it the penannular part is cut in two. Mr. Hoare thinks that brooches might have been worn in the hair, to fasten the luxuriant tresses for which the Celtic race of the Irish women are still remarkable, and have served the same purpose as the *Spintre*, commonly used



* Messrs. Waterhouse, of Dame Street, Dublin, the owners of the "Tara Brooch," have produced copies of that splendid example of early Irish art, of a reduced size, for ladies' wear. They have also produced, in a like manner, copies of other celebrated ancient fibulae in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy and other collections, including the famous one with Ogham inscription, found at Ballyspillan, and other

by the females in Italy. Another, of very similar form, but with the ring twisted—a very unusual feature—was found in a tumulus at Largo, in Fifeshire. It is of silver, and measures $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. The acus is lost. The penannular part is cut in two to admit of the acus passing through.

The next example, which I have selected for illustration, will be found on Plate XI. The first figure on this plate represents a brooch of a different type, in which three bars occupy the centre of the ring, which is jewelled. The pin in this example is 4 inches in length. The brooch engraved is of its real size. The next figure is a beautiful example, the ring being jewelled and highly ornamented with interlaced patterns, and the head of the pin, or acus, raised above its usual level into the form of a human head, covered with the hood or cowl of the ancient cohall cloak of the Irish. Another curious example, found in a barrow at Skryne, near Tara, County Meath, and belonging to Mr. Brackstone, is figured in the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. XVIII. p. 165. In it the acus is clipped by two floral ornaments, the cavities of which have evidently been filled with enamels



or other settings. This fibula was found at Skryne, County Meath, about 7 feet below the surface—with a deposit of burnt bones, flints, and ashes—in 1849, and is here engraved.

The remaining three examples of early Irish Art, which I have given on Plate XI, I have selected for purposes of comparison, as to style of ornamentation, with the Derbyshire example under notice.

examples, which will be familiar to antiquaries by the engravings of Vallancy and Fairholt. These modern reproductions of ancient art by Messrs. Waterhouse, who cannot be too highly commended for the taste and enterprise they have displayed in producing them, are characterised by the most scrupulous fidelity in form, and by the most skilful and beautiful workmanship, and are perfect gems of art. It is particularly gratifying to see in these works, an evidence of the growing taste for the beautiful in ancient art among the ladies of the present day. Nothing could be more elegant and pure in style, or more exquisitely delicate in detail, than they are, and it is with great pleasure that we call attention to them. Amongst all the modern revivals of ancient art, they are, perhaps, the most successful, and certainly the most pleasing, which have come under our notice, and are such as ought to receive a most extensive patronage.



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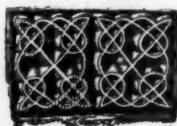
It will be seen how closely, in some respects, the styles of workmanship resemble each other, and how evidently they all belong not only to the same age, but to the same race of people. It is curious, and highly interesting, to show this intimate connection between the remains of the Celtic population of Ireland and those of the Midland district of England—a connection, or rather if I may use the term, a *oneness*, which I hope in future articles more carefully and more at length to point out. This connection is apparent, not only in the splendid penannular brooch recently found, but in the torque, the celt, and other remains of those distant ages which have been from time to time discovered.

The mode in which these fibulæ were manufactured by the artist, although little if any thing has ever been written on the point, is worthy of careful consideration. I throw out a hint or two, hoping that future research on the part of those who have a fuller opportunity of examining the Irish specimens, may lead to the question being well considered and satisfactorily settled. That these brooches and other personal ornaments were *cast*, there can be no doubt; but it has been usually thought that they were cast solid, and then the interlacings and other ornaments cut in by the artist. This I feel no hesitation in considering to be an error, and I believe when they first came out of the mould they were as full of ornament as they were when entirely finished by the artificer. It appears to me, that a solution of the matter may be looked for in the curious collection of carved bones in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, which are described and figured in Mr. Wilde's Catalogue of that collection. These engravings, by the kind permission of the Council of the Academy, I am enabled to reproduce in illustration of my present paper. Of these singular



Works of Art, Mr. Wilde says, "In rail-case H (of the Museum) may be seen three decorated bones, the precise use or object of which being as yet conjectural, they have been placed in this species. Few objects in the Academy can compare with them in interest, and, so far as published records are available, they are unique. The first is a leg-bone, probably of a deer, 8½ inches long, covered with carving, and highly polished, which was procured from one of the Strokestown crannogea. The second is also a leg-bone, but stained of a dark-brown colour, apparently from lying in peat, and is in the natural state in all respects, with the exception of the carvings on its sides. It was found in the Lagore crannoge, county of Meath, and was procured through Mr. Wakeman. Its polished surface shows how much it had been handled. In addition to the well-cut illustrations here represented the natural size, hereafter to be alluded to, there are various devices traced upon the under concave surface of this bone with a graver or other sharp tool—the original sketches or unfinished drawings of the artist at the time this article was lost. The first has also carvings on the convex side, similar to the foregoing; but the designs are somewhat different, although not inferior in workmanship; the surface of the bone is not, however, in such a good state of preservation as in the next. The third is a fragment of the scapula of a sheep or deer, carved on the inferior surface; it is 7 inches long. The engravings upon it, although well drawn, are not so carefully executed as on either of the foregoing, and are of a totally different character. They are shallower—the texture and thinness of the bone not permitting of deeper cutting. In addition to the carvings shown on the engraving, there are several others upon the lower side of the crest of this bone. To those engaged in the study of Irish decorative art, these articles are of very great interest. From the carvings on the second, may be printed very clear, sharp, and accurate impressions, in the same way that proofs are taken from a woodcut.

"While the foregoing illustrations afford us good ideas of these bones themselves, and of the situation, relative position, and comparative size of the carvings, which are all deeply cut in with a graver, the following fac-similes present us with the details, as well as the differences in artistic style, in each variety of ornament. These illustrations



are fac-similes of those embossed patterns on the first bone. They are included within straight lines, forming portions of squares or triangles.

"A few of the engravings on the second bone are somewhat of the same class of ornament, as shown in the four following cuts, which, with those already described, afford the modern artist good specimens

of that peculiar scroll-work, and interlacement, for which Ireland was



distinguished in the middle ages. But others, shown below, are included within deeply indented curved lines, and represent animals,



and that special form of spiral ornamentation and twisted strap-work, believed to be of Celtic origin—examples of which are to be found in the initial letters and emblazonry of some of our illuminated manuscripts, and of which the Books of Kells and Durrow, as well as some of the Irish manuscripts on the Continent, afford many beautiful specimens.

“Upon the blade bone (the third), there are thirteen devices in a more or less finished state, but differing in character and style of engraving from any of the foregoing. The nature of this bone would



not permit of as deep cutting as that employed in the two others already described. Three of these, figured above, are triangular, and two of them show that form of knotted interlacement seen in such variety and abundance, not only in our manuscripts, but upon several of our sculptured crosses and metal shrines, or worked into the tracery of early Irish ecclesiastical architecture. The other carvings chiefly represent animals, of which the two annexed cuts are highly characteristic.



"The artists do not appear to have followed any order or plan in the arrangement of these carvings, but simply chose the hardest and smoothest portions of the bone, and the thickest also when it was necessary to cut in deeply.

"In considering the object or uses of these decorated bones, we must fall back on conjecture, that earliest resource in many antiquarian investigations; and the most probable one is, that they were intended merely as specimens of the designer's and engraver's art; although it is possible that these patterns may have been transferred to parchment by some process with which we are not now acquainted. Impressions in relief may also have been taken from them by some plastic or soft putty-like substance, although melted metal could not have been used for that purpose without injury to the bone."

A careful examination of these engravings of carvings on bone, will show an absolute identity of design and of execution, with the patterns exhibited on the penannular brooch under notice, and on the other analogous examples of Irish art which I have brought forward, and enables me in "falling back on conjecture," to suggest that these were the original carvings from which moulds were formed for personal ornaments of this description. The artist would carve his patterns of the requisite shape and size on bone, the "kindest" and best material he could procure, and by impressions taken and retaken in clay, or other plastic substance, would be able to impress them in the mould of sand (for some of the ornaments which I have examined, leave little doubt that they were cast from sand), in which the brooch was intended to be cast. After casting, the metal was, undoubtedly, "touched" before gilding and filling in with enamel, in those parts which required "sharpening" and cutting afresh. It is possible that a careful examination of different examples, might lead to the discovery of portions of ornamentation produced from the very carvings exhibited on these bones, and it is to be hoped that those who have the opportunity will do so.

Of the mode of wearing penannular brooches, my friend Mr. Fairholt, in an excellent paper read before the British Archæological Association,* says, "By the sumptuary laws of the Ancient Irish, the size of these brooches, or fibulæ, were regulated according to the rank of the wearer. The highest price of a *silver* bodkin for a king or an *ollamh*, according to Vallancy, was *thirty* heifers, when made of refined silver; the lowest value attached to them being the worth of three heifers. From this it may be inferred, that the rank of the wearer might always be guessed at from the fibula he wore." The rank of the wearers of the "Tara Brooch," and of the Derbyshire example, must, judging from their large size and truly exquisite workmanship, have been high. With regard to date, I should be disposed to place the Derbyshire fibula at a period long anterior to that to which the "Tara" may be assigned.

Derby.

* Proceedings of the Gloucester Congress, p. 86, et seq.

RECOLLECTIONS OF BENJAMIN SELLERS OF ASHFORD- IN-THE-WATER.

BY THOMAS BRUSHFIELD, J. P.

THERE is a beautiful truth in the lines of one of our living poets, that—

“Lives of Great men but remind us,
We may make our lives sublime;
And departing, leave behind us
Footsteps on the sands of Time.”

If, however, I thought that the word “*great*” used by the poet, was only applicable to men in high places, who were basking in the sunshine of prosperity in the world—or who had lived in the full enjoyment of all the blandishments and luxuries of this state of being—was only intended to apply to deeds of magnitude that might have won a world-wide notoriety, I would not have ventured to intrude on the columns of the “*RELIQUARY*” these few fragmental jottings and remembrances of the life and history of the man whose name stands at the head of this paper. But, believing as I do, that the large-hearted man who composed the lines I have quoted, intended the sentiment for the *truly great* men, in the widest sense of the word—for men of deep thought, integrity of purpose, and true majesty of mind—they, who through industry and application, devotion and sacrifice, had elicited some new truth, solved some difficulty, and done some deed, however apparently trivial, which had contributed something to the world’s stock of useful knowledge—yea, although such men possessed but little indeed of this world’s goods, lived with poverty for a companion during life, occupying a cottage, wearing fustian, and passing through this sphere of existence unnoticed, unappreciated, and almost unknown, I have presumed to venture on my task, and communicate what I know of the character, life and history of Benjamin Sellers. He was born at Bakewell—his parents being in tolerably comfortable circumstances for working people. His father was in the employ of the celebrated White Watson, of Bakewell, and worked in marble. After a short attendance at the Bakewell Grammar School, Benjamin was removed to Ashford, on the death of his parents, to the house of Benjamin Mason; and as soon as he was old enough was bound apprentice to Andrew Longden, who lived on the Arrack (qy. Hardrock), at Ashford, and there learned the art and mystery of stocking-weaving. After he had served his time of apprenticeship, he was tempted, by a large bounty, to enter into the Derby Militia, his having been a Serjeant in the Chatsworth Volunteers having probably given him a taste for military matters. During the period that he was attached to the Militia, he was engaged principally in the adjutant’s office, and was so much respected, that, when the Militia was disbanded, he was offered a good situation in the small staff which continued to hold office; he declined to accept the offer, returned to Ashford, and again took up his old trade of stocking-weaving, and con-

tinued in the same employment during the whole of his after life, up to the 12th of January, 1848, when he departed from among the living, in his 62nd year, and was buried in Ashford churchyard, near to the east window of the church. Pope wrote—

“Thus let me live, unseen, unknown—
Thus unlamented let me die;
Steal from this world—and not a stone
Tell where I lie —”

The latter part of the written wish of the poet is realized in the case of Benjamin Sellers; the grass turf and the daisy are the only record of him where his remains lie. During almost the entire period after his return to Ashford, he lived in a small cottage, containing but two rooms, under a covering of thatch; he was the sole occupant of the house. He had not been married, but the household affairs of this humble dwelling were so well managed by himself, that a visitor would be led to the conclusion, by the comfortable and cleanly appearance of the interior, that one of the gentler sex must necessarily have had some hand in producing so agreeable and comfortable a state of things. On entering this poor man's house, it would at once be seen by a visitor what the peculiar taste and pursuit of the occupier must be; a corner cupboard, made to hold crockery-ware, would be seen filled with spars, fossils, tufa, &c., products of the immediate locality, while drawers intended for linen, wearing apparel, &c., were filled with smaller specimens of the same materials, arranged in perfect order. All the contents of drawers, cupboards, &c., were of his own gathering, and the products of the immediate neighbourhood, and not only cupboards and drawers, but every available space, nook, shelf or corner, bore their weight of evidence as to the pursuits of the man. A rude weather-glass of his own construction hung in one corner, and on a piece of wainscot hung various engravings, principally portraits of some of his favourite politicians. In his little window might generally be seen wild flowers of the season, the beauty or peculiarity of which had attracted his notice. His stock of books, a very small one, consisted chiefly of works on geology. But beside the things enumerated, and a solitary table and four chairs, another article filled a corner of his room—a stocking-frame. It appeared quite out of place there, a perfect interloper; but on this stocking-frame he sat and worked occasionally, and it was from the produce of such working that the wolf was kept from his door. I have many times observed his movements as he worked in that frame, and it was always very evident to me that his mind was not in his work; and if at the time he was there, his head was not wool-gathering, it was intent on fossil finding, or his mind was absorbed by that subject, which in his later years was his chief study—the stone-book on the surrounding hills, and the nature, peculiarity, and position, of that most interesting volcanic formation—the toadstone of the limestone district. Such was the residence of this worthy man. From the time of his return to Ashford, his attention was directed to geological inquiries, and his mind entirely devoted to the investigation of the geological peculiarities, and the fossil productions of the district. To become the perfect

master of all the particulars connected with that most interesting subject, appeared to absorb his whole thoughts. Under more favourable circumstances he would have been a prominent character, a shining light to the world, and his name would have stood out in bold relief among the noble spirits who have done good service to mankind. And even as it was—poor and neglected as was his fate—his modest and gentle demeanour, his graceful manners, his high and honourable feeling, his perfect integrity, and true independence of thought and action, secured for him a place on the list of those who wear upon their foreheads the unmistakeable mark of Nature's true nobility.

That Sellers succeeded to a great extent in accomplishing the purpose, and reaching the object, on which his heart was fixed, is well exemplified by a fact which was stated to me on undoubted authority, and which I named to him on one occasion (and it won from him a smile), that "on questions connected with the geology of North Derbyshire, especially as to the toadstone measures, Benjamin Sellers, of Ashford, could give information which no other person could do." And this fact is well corroborated by a short addenda to a work on the "Stratification of the Limestone District of North Derbyshire," by W. Hopkins, M.A., Mathematical Lecturer of Cambridge, as follows—"Since the earlier sheets were sent to press, I have received a communication from Benjamin Sellers, of Ashford, from which it appears that he has been able to trace the basest edge of the toadstone along the S. side of the valley of the Wye, at an elevation of about 100 feet above the river, from near Cressbrook Mill, to a point within half a-mile of Priestcliffe Lowe," &c. &c. I have taken the above from a copy of the book, which was given to Benjamin Sellers by its author.

It will be seen from the foregoing statement, that the chief happiness in life's journey, to a mind like that of the subject of this paper, was the making discoveries of fossil remains, and the investigation of facts connected with the geology of the little world immediately around him. To accomplish this end, he frequently traversed over the whole district. In these walks of discovery and investigation he preferred being alone; and I believe that, excepting myself, he never permitted a companion. On my occasional visits to the village, he always invited me to accompany him. I felt the distinction a great honour, and I freely confess that nothing in my life's career ever afforded me more true gratification and delight than did these excursions in his company. His conversational powers charmed me, his observations were keen and correct—the mountain side, the jutting rock, the rippling brook, the mole-hill, the thistle-bloom, and the very simplest object in nature, would form the subject of the most pleasing and intelligent reflections, and would fill up every moment of time on our travels with agreeable and most instructive lessons. With a small basket swung by a strap over his shoulder, containing some plain provision for his mid-day meal; a hammer, a pair of pincers, a short pipe, and an old-fashioned tinder-box and contents, he might be seen starting from his home in fine weather. He made his way at once to the spot he had decided beforehand to visit, and on his way a fallen down

stone wall, or a newly-built one, a new stone quarry or pit, a new mineral work, or the newly drawn material of an old mine, were what he called the leaves of the book, about the truth of which there is no cavilling or dispute. And he never omitted the opportunity to examine whatever came in his way, and every peculiarity he discovered, found a place in his memory, which on all the subjects in which he took a deep interest, was wonderfully retentive. He strongly maintained the opinion, that the valley of the Wye, from Cressbrook to Ashford, had, at some remote period, been a succession of marshy lakes; the existing mounds of tufa at various points on each side of the present course of the river, furnished him, with, what he deemed, unmistakeable evidence of the fact. He considered that the site of Ashford was originally the crater of a volcano, from which the igneous mass, called toadstone, had proceeded. He came to this conclusion, principally, from finding that the measures in the strata of the surrounding hills, sink abruptly in the direction of the village; the best illustration of which fact, and what he very frequently pointed out, is the great *fault* to be seen on the Arrack, where a sudden break and sinking of the measures, to the extent of forty or fifty yards, is very evident. This fact will be found to be a most interesting illustration of the nature and the magnitude of the convulsion which must have taken place. These few particulars of notions, originating with himself, are sufficient to show that he was no mere superficial observer, but that he thought deeply on all matters connected with his favourite science. He was known for many miles round by the residents, and no owner, occupier, or proprietor of land, ever looked upon him as a trespasser. In his humble home, Mr. Sellers had many visits from amateur geologists, who occasionally made excursions to the neighbourhood from various parts of the kingdom. He had also frequent visits from those whom the world claims as among the most learned in geology—Professors Hopkinson and Phillips, and the late Thomas Bateman, of Middleton, visited him many times; and they all considered him to be one of the best authorities on the subject of local fossils, and on all points connected with the toadstone measures of the district. His knowledge of the geology and stratification of the neighbourhood, which he was ever delighted readily to communicate to sincere inquirers, was of great value to all persons connected with mineral or marble works; indeed, he was so great and just an observer, that his advice was frequently sought on general subjects, and his counsel was never withheld. No man ever lived more truly respected, and no man ever died more universally lamented. He ever prized, highly, candour and straightforwardness. He hated, yea detested, cant and duplicity. He ever acted true to his own heart's dictates, and would gladly have seen all men acting under the same influences. His favourite pursuits afforded him a large amount of true happiness, and sweetened his path through life. In midst of the thorny maze of disadvantages and privations by which he was surrounded, he always acted independently.

“He sought not the flatterer’s word,
Nor bow’d at the haughty one’s door.”

And as Burns' expresses it, was—

“Owre blate to seek, owre proud to sneol.”

His conduct through life was manly and upright, and it might truly be said of him, that he was a

“Man who nothing knew to fear,
And nothing fear'd to know.”

He left behind a monumental evidence of his persevering industry, in a work on the subject of the toadstone formation, the compilation of which must have cost him many years of close study and investigation. The work is entirely his own. The measurements, sketches, and particulars as to position, thickness, &c., were made by himself from actual survey and observation; and no one who knew how scrupulously correct he was in every statement he made, will doubt the truthfulness of the record in that unique and most valuable book.

Great truths, and important discoveries, which have been exhumed from Nature's laboratory, and made patent to the world, are generally remarkable for their simplicity; and men of unassuming manners, who pass along the track of life without show or pretence, are generally found to be those through whom great discoveries originate, and the most interesting and valuable truths are made known. Thus it is that the biography of such a man as Benjamin Sellers, whose noiseless footfalls, and humble position, hid him, as it were, from the eye of the world, but whose days on earth passed not away without leaving a mark by which he was distinguished, is of importance, full of valuable suggestions, and well worthy of a place among the benefactors of mankind. Does not justice demand that such a name should be embalmed, even though it be but in the humblest record of the period? Surely then the insertion of this paper in the “RELICUARY” will not need any apology; its readers will receive it, and look upon the deed as one of simple justice—that justice which the good, true, and free-souled among mankind, will heartily accord to the life-struggles and memory of such a man. Were not such men in the poet's mind when she wrote the following lines—

“Where sleep they? woods and sounding waves
Are silent of their hidden graves—
They sleep in secret, but their sod,
Unknown to man, is mark'd of God.”

It is happiness to me to believe that I shared largely of his confidence. One fact, however, he hid from me—*his circumstances*. Had I been aware of his very narrow means, his severe privations, I think it possible (I may be wrong in the thought, still I do think so), that the grave might not have closed so soon over the mortal remains of my poor, worthy, and highly-esteemed friend, Benjamin Sellers.

Spitalfields, London.

BELL-RINGING REGULATIONS AT THE CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, HASTINGS.

THE following verses, which attracted my attention during a recent visit to Hastings, may perhaps be worthy of insertion in the "RELIQUARY," as following those from Hathersage Church recently inserted. I have been careful to copy the wording exactly. The arrangement of the capital letters is not kept as in the original.

W. SUTHERLAND.

Hammersmith, London.

I. H. S.

This is a belfry, that is free
For all those that civil be ;
And if you please to chime or ring,
It is a very pleasant thing.

There is no mufick play'd or sung,
Like unto Bells when they'r well rung ;
Then ring your Bells well if you can,
Silence is best for every man.

But if you ring in spur or hat,
Sixpence you pay, be sure of that ;
And if a bell you overthrow,
Pray pay a groat before you go.

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NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF GREATRAKES. PART I.

BY THE REV. SAMUEL HAYMAN, B.A.

Two centuries ago, when our Second Charles had newly recovered the throne of his ancestors, the name of this ancient Derbyshire family obtained a widely spread celebrity. It was heard on the lips of Royalty, and was repeated with gratitude by the poor. It was listened to with tremblings of hope by the sick, and was debated about (scarcely less anxiously) by the *savans*. Valentine Greatrakes, "the Stroker,"* was in the zenith of his reputation; and, while scoffed at by many, he was enjoying the friendship and support of Cudworth, Robert Boyle, and other good and great men.

To connect this remarkable individual with Derbyshire (from a hamlet of which came his patronymic), and to trace his lineage and descendants, is a labour of love as yet unattempted. I have striven to do it in the present paper. To place on record these notices of the family, seems a duty; partly, because I can claim their blood, but principally, because I possess many of their papers, which may be lost or scattered. My communication, moreover, may lead to further investigation. Other, and abler, contributors may follow up what I have here attempted. Church notes, and copies of epitaphs in Derbyshire, would felicitously illustrate the subject.

The family name, as was not uncommon, has been spelled in a variety of ways. Its most ancient form was Gretraks or Greatrakes; its present shape is Greatorex. Like so many other surnames, it was derived from a locality, of which, in all probability, some olden repre-

* He was familiarly called by this name, because of his relieving many diseases by the application of his hands.

representative of the name was the chief proprietor. Great Rakes, now corruptly written "Great Rocks," is a hamlet, consisting of three or four detached farm-houses, situated in the liberty of Thornsett, near Wormhill, about midway between Buxton and Tideswell. The local designation shows us that, if we desire the orthography of the family name, we must adopt the ancient and not the modern usage; and we explain the name of the hamlet itself by a reference to mining operations, so extensively carried on in the district.*

Already, in the pages of the "RELIQUARY"† has been printed an interesting document, which connected the family of Greatrakes with this part of Derbyshire. The deed referred to appears to be of the fifteenth century; and at that time William Gretraks and William Palfreyman were "fepees of y^e chapell of Wormhyll." In the early part of the sixteenth century, Robert Greatrakes was "of Great Rakes." His daughter Elizabeth, circa 1540, was married to Edward Bagshawe, of Wormhill, Abney, and Hucklowe.‡ About this year, also, was born William Greatrakes, with whom my MS. pedigree commences; and who appears to me to have been grandson of the aforesaid Robert Greatrakes.

WILLIAM GREATRAKES, born in Derbyshire, circa 1540, "was known," writes his grandson, in his letter to Robert Boyle, page 15,§ "to be a worthy person, and well esteemed in his country [England]." Having obtained a commission in the army, he passed over to Ireland

* "Rake," in the Peak, is a mining term in constant use. It signifies a cleft or fissure in the rock, of which the Peak District is composed. This opening is followed and mined for the lead-ore which it contains.

In Manlove's curious metrical production, *Liberties and Customes of the Lead Mines within the Wapentake of Wirksworth*, 1653, the word frequently occurs—

"By custom old in Wirksworth Wapentake,
If any of this nation find a Rake,
Or sign, or leading to the same; may set
In any ground, and there Lead-ore may get:
They may make crosses, holes, and set their stowes,
Sink shafts, build lodges, cottages, or coes."

"The vulgar term is setting for a Mine,
For th' grace o' God, and that I there can find;
And then at him some other miners take,
And gain possession in the self-same Rake."

"Water holes, Wind holes, veynes, coe shafts and Woughs,
Main Rakes, Cross Rakes, Brown Hennis, Budles and Soughs,
Break offs, and Buckers, Random of the Rake,
Freeing and chasing of the Stole to th' Stake."

"Main Rakes," mentioned in the twelfth line of our quotation, would be synonymous with "Great Rakes."

† No. IX. page 51, July, 1862.

‡ Their great-great-grandson was William Bagshaw, the celebrated Nonconformist divine, "The Apostle of the Peak." He was born in 1628; ob. 1702.

§ "A Brief Account of Mr. Valentine Greatrak's, and divers of the Strange Cures by him lately performed. Written by himself in a Letter, addressed to the Honourable Robert Boyle, Esq. Whereunto are annexed the Testimonials of several Eminent and Worthy Persons of the chief Matter of Fact therein Related. London, Printed for J. Starkey, at the Mitre in Fleet Street, between the Middle Temple Gate and Temple Bar, 1666."

This publication is dated, *ad finem*, "London, May 8, 1666." It contains pp. 42, and with the Testimonials, pp. 96.

with troops intended to act against the insurgents of Munster; and, marrying there, he became a settler for life in this new country. He obtained a grant of lands, called New Aughmaine (pronounced "Affane"), situated on the banks of the beautiful river, the Blackwater, near Lismore, in the County of Waterford. Here he erected for himself a strong house of defence, called Norrisland Castle. Dr. Smith, in his *History of Waterford*, 1773, page 36, mentions this settlement—"To the E. [of Lismore], lies New Affane, remarkable for large orchards and considerable plantations of fruit-trees; between which and Tooreen lies the Castle of Norrisland, which, though called a castle, is no more than an house of defence, said to be built by one Greatrakes."

The "orchards" and "fruit-trees" here alluded to, were of Mr. Greatrakes' planting. Lasting benefits were thus conferred by him on the country of his adoption. The Blackwater cider enjoys an estimation in Ireland fully equal to that of Devonshire in the sister isle; and its first production was due to the skilled hands now introduced by Mr. Greatrakes. Dr. Smith, in page 38, admits this—"It is said that the first cyder made in this county [Waterford], was at Affane, by one Greatrakes, who came over upon the settlement of Munster."

Mr. Greatrakes was twice married. His first wife was Ann, daughter of Richard Croker, Esq., of Kill,* co. Waterford, by whom he had issue:

I. WILLIAM, his heir.

He secondly m. Elizabeth,† daughter of John Smith, Esq., of co. Kent, and had further issue:

II. Alan, or Allen.

III. Richard, lieutenant in Lord Barrymore's regiment in the Irish wars of 1641-1649.—*Vide* Rushworth. For his military services he had a grant of lands in Ireland from King Charles II. In the Chief Remembrancer's Office, Dublin, are preserved the inrollments of Certificates for Soldiers, &c., among which appears the name of "Richard Gratrix," roll xxix. membrane 80. [Fifteenth Annual Report of Record Commissioners, Ireland, page 416.]

I. Susan.

II. Elizabeth.

Mr. Greatrakes died 2 June, 1623, intestate. Administration, in Prerogative Dublin, was taken out by his widow on the 2nd of July following. The document describes him as William "Greatricks," Esq., of Aughmayne, in the county of Waterford; and mentions his sons William and Alan or Allen. He was buried in St. John's Church, Dublin. His funeral certificate is in the British Museum. The eldest son,

WILLIAM GREATRAKES, of New Aughmayne or Affane, was born in the year 1573. He is described by his son Valentine (Letter to Robert Boyle, page 15), as "one that had a liberal Education, and competent Estate left him by his Father." At an early age, he was appointed Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the Peace of the whole province of Munster; as we learn from the Council Book of Munster: "‡

"The examination of William Greatrakes, of New Aughmaine, in the county of Waterford, gent., taken before us§ the 5th day of August, 1610, by virtue of a Commission unto us directed from Sir Richard Morryson, Knt., President of Munster, upon certain interrogatories concerning such fees as

* Richard Croker, or Crocker, was of the old Lynneham family, of Devonshire. In the "Parliamentary Gazetteer of Ireland," Vol. II. p. 443, is the following notice:—

"Kill, a village in the parish of Kilbarrymeaden, barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on the road from Ballylanean to Waterford, three miles north-north-east of Bonmahon. In its vicinity are the mansions of Gardenmorris and Georgestown."

† This lady died in 1630. Administration, in Prerogative, Dublin, was granted to her son, Richard "Greatricks," 4 June, 1630.

‡ Harleian MSS. No. 697, page 40.

§ The Commissioners were Sir John Jephson, Knt., Sir Edward Harris, Chie. Justice of Munster, and Sir Richard Boyle, Knt.

hath (*sic*) been usually allowed and received by his or her late Majesty's Attorney or Attornies in the Province of Munster—

- "1. The said William Greatrakes, of the age of 37 years or thereabouts, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, to the first interrogatory saith, that he hath formerly received and used the several offices of Clerke of the Crown and Clerke of the Peace throughout the whole province of Munster, but now doth not exercise either of them or any other.
 - "2. To the second Interrogatory he saith, that he did formerly exercise and intermeddle in the said offices of Clerke of the Crown and Clerke of the Peace from the 35th year of her late Majesty's reign till the 2nd or 3rd year of his now highness' reign.
 - "3. To the third Interrogatory he saith that, during the time in the last Deposition recited, there were attornies to her and his Highness the persons ensuing, viz.—John Ashfield, Esquire, deceased, William Robinson, Esquire, Henry Gosnold, Esquire, now Lord Justice of this province, and Dominic Sarsfield, Esquire, but now Sir Dominic Sarsfield, Knight, second justice of the King's bench. All of whom, in his knowledge, possessed the place of Attorney-General in the provinces.
 - "4. [A list of the fees received by him, when in office.]
 - "5. [Other fees known by him to have been received, before and since.]
- [Next follows a certificate to the correctness of the above, from Sir Henry Gosnold, Lord Justice of Munster, bearing date, 5 August 1610.]

"Capta coram

Edward Harris

Richard Morryson."

Mr. Greatrakes married Mary, third daughter (by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Fowell, of Fowellscombe, co. Devon, Esq.) of Sir Edward Harris, Knight, second Justice of the King's Bench, Ireland, and subsequently Chief Justice of Munster.* Her memory is embalmed in the following tribute of her son, Valentine—

"My Mother was the Daughter of Sir Edward Harris, Knight, one of his late Majesty's Justices of the King's Bench in the Kingdom of Ireland, who had the reputation of a learned and a just Judge; and this I dare say of her (who died some few years past, for I do but justice to her memory), she was a virtuous and discreet Woman, an excellent Neighbour, and a most indulgent and provident Parent; she took care of my Education (my Father dying when I was tender in years)."

By this marriage Mr. Greatrakes had issue:

I. VALENTINE, his heir.

II. William, of whom presently.

III. John, of S. Francis Abbey, near Cork, mentioned in the Harleian MSS., No. 2218, page 58, as "son to William Greatrakes, of Ephane, Esquire," and as bearing for Arms, "Pr pale sab. and gul. 3 Leopards' Heads erased or half-faced." He married Mary, daughter of — Nelson, gent., and had a daughter,

Magdalene Greatrakes, who m. Roger Gwyn, of Cork, son (by Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Stafford, Knight), † of John Gwyn, of Welshpool, co. Montgomery. Magdalene's son, by this marriage, was John Gwyn, of Cork, gent., who m. Catherine, sister of Sir James Cotter, of Ballinsperig, co. Cork.

King James I., 11 Feb. anno regni 13 [1614], addressed letters patent to "John Greatrakes, gent.," and conveyed to him certain lands in the county or city of Cork, "being parcel of the estate of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem." ‡ In 1617, 22 July, Mr. Greatrakes leased for 41 years, at

* Sir Edward Harris was son and heir of Sir Thomas Harris, of Cornworthy Priory, co. Devon, Serjeant-at-law, M.P. for Callington, Bossiney, and Truro (by Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Pomeroy, Esq., of Sandridge, co. Devon). Sir Edward Harris' last Will is dated 16 May, 1632, and was proved at Dublin. He died 4 April, 1636, and was buried in the church of Kileledan, near Castlemartyr, co. Cork; where, at the northern side of the Communion Table is his monument, having the effigies of a man and woman in a praying posture, and the following epitaph:—"Conditur in hoc monumento Edwardus Harris miles et regis civis loci capitalis in Hybernia justiciarius secundus, et cum illo Elizabetha vxoris ejus primæ cadaver est contumvlatum. Ille 4^{to} Aprilis 1636, illa primo Januarij 1622, hanc vitam decessit."

† Sir Thomas Stafford appears to have been the Editor of the well-known "*Pactus Hybernia*," the history of the war in Munster during the administration of that Province by Sir George Carew.

‡ Calendar of Patent and Close Rolls of Ireland, regno Jacobi I. page 313.

4s. per annum, from William Fitz Edmund Tyrry, of the city of Cork, merchant, "one garden in the tenement of S. John Baptist nere Corke, extending in length from one of the gardens belonging to S. John 'is church on the south to the Kinge's Maj'ties high waie on the north, and in breadth from Mr. George Cole 'is land on the west to a parcell of land belonging to S. John 'is church on the east."* In 1622, 1 July, David Tyrry Fitz Edmund, of the city of Cork, gentleman, leased to John Greatraks and to his wife Marye Greatraks al's Nelson, and to their heirs and assigns, for 41 years, at 30s. per annum, for the first ten years, and 40s. for the remainder of the term "eight acres of land commonly known by the name of Knock-frye, situated in the county of the cittie of Corke, betwixt his Ma'ties highway on th' east and the Watercourse of the river or water on the west, and from Andrewe Skiddy's land on the north to the landes of George Goolde on the south."† The lessee, in each of these instances, signed his name "John Greatraks."

- IV. Edward, of New Ross, co. Wexford, where he had a grant of lands under the Act of Settlement. Among the inrollements in the Chief Remembrancer's Office, Dublin, is the Certificate of "Edward Greatrix," bundle ix., No. 51.‡ He died intestate. Administration was granted at Dublin, 31 May, 1676, to William "Greatracks," son of the deceased, for his own use, and for the use of

Thomas,
Mary,
Margaret, and } the minors, children also of the deceased.
Grace,

- V. Mary, only daughter, married to John Nettles, Esq., of Tourin, co. Waterford, High Sheriff of that shire in 1670. Mr. Nettles was of a Herefordshire family. He came to Ireland in 1630, having obtained a grant of lands in the counties of Cork and Waterford, amounting to 1258 acres; as enrolled 8 November, 1666. Mr. Nettles died in 1680, and his widow in 1684. Through them the writer of this paper traces his (Greatrakes) descent. §

Mr. Greatrakes resigned his offices of Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the Peace of Munster province, in 1605. As illustrative of the spelling of the name, his autograph, in this year, is subjoined—

William Greatrakes.

A few years after, he had foolishly involved himself in pecuniary difficulties. His son Valentine, in his letter to Robert Boyle, page 15, gently alluding to his failings, tells us that he was—"A man lookt upon to be of a generous Spirit, but one that had a Mind above his Fortune." He died, circa 1632, while his children were "tender in years." Administration, wherein he is described as "William Greatrix of Aghane, county of Waterford, Esquire," was granted in the Dublin Prerogative, 5 Feb. 1664, to Martha Mosely, of Dublin, widow, principal creditor of the deceased. The eldest son,

* "Charita Tyrryana," the Tyrry family papers, preserved at Doughaloynne, co. Cork, the residence of Thomas Ronayne Sansfield, Esq.

† "Charita Tyrryana," as before.

‡ Fifteenth Annual Report of Irish Record Commissioners, page 416.

§ THIS DESCENT IS AS FOLLOWS:—

MARY GREATRAKES, only dau. of William = JOHN NETTLES, Esq., of Tourin, co. of
Greatrakes, and of Mary, dau. of Sir Waterford. High Sheriff of that shire
Edward Harris, his wife. *Obit* 1684. in 1670. *Ob.* 1680.

JOHN NETTLES, Major in the Army, High = ELLEN, sister of Sir William Evans, Bart.
Sheriff of Waterford in 1690 and 1691. of Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny. *Obit* 8
Ob. 1715. March, 1711.

after, he was appointed Clerk of the Peace of the County of Cork, Register for Transplantation, and Justice of the Peace. In 1663, he served as High Sheriff for the County of Waterford.

About this time [1664], he was seized with a strong, overmastering idea, of which I give an account in his own words. "I had an impulse," he writes, page 22, "or a strange persuasion in my own mind (of which I am not able to give any rational account to another), which did very frequently suggest to me that there was bestowed on me the gift of curing the King's Evil: which for the extraordinariness of it, I thought fit to conceal for some time, but at length I communicated this to my wife, and told her, that I did verily believe, that God had given me the blessing of curing the King's Evil; for whether I were in private or publick, sleeping or waking, still I had the same impulse." His wife did not credit him. But one William Maher, of Salterbridge, brought his son, William Maher, to his house; and Mr. Greatrakes laid his hands on him, and within one month effected a perfect cure. Of this, we have a memorial in our woodcut at the head



of this article (page 81), which is copied from the Portrait prefixed to Mr. Greatrakes' "Brief Account" of himself, in his letter to Robert Boyle. The Stroker's Autograph has been carefully traced, and engraved from the original MS. The next person touched was Margaret Mac Shane, of Ballineely, in the parish of Lismore, who was restored in six weeks. After this, people infected with the Evil, came to him from different places; and, being stroked by his hands, were mostly cured. Mr. Greatrakes was next moved to try his powers on an epidemical ague, and was equally successful. So many now flocked to Affane, that the barns and outhouses were filled with the sick; and the benevolent owner even fitted up sheds for their reception. He set apart three days in the week, from six in the morning until six at night, for this work. He made also frequent journeys from home, and visited the neighbouring towns on his errands of mercy. Everywhere, and with all people, according to his own settled determination, he declined remuneration and acted gratuitously.

Through the kindness and courtesy of the Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, M.A., of Blackrock, Dublin, I am enabled to lay before the reader the following contemporaneous account of Mr. Greatrakes and his cures. These particulars, with which Mr. Blacker has favoured the Editor, are contained in some curious extracts from a newspaper of 1665, entitled, "*The Intelligencer, published for the Satisfaction and Information of the People, with Privilege.*" This Journal was edited by Sir Roger L'Estrange:—

"DUBLIN, JULY 5 [1665].—For this month last past there has been great talk of one Greatrates, and of strange cures he has done, only with touching or stroaking; whereof we have received divers letters from Cork, and of the multitudes that flock about him. I was not willing to trouble you with the particulars of a story of so idle and phantastick an appearance, but finding that many wiser than myself begin to be somewhat affected with the thing, I'll tell you as briefly as I can what I have heard concerning this person.

"He is by some that know him well, reported for a very civil, frank, and well humour'd man; conformable to the discipline of the Church; born in Munster; a gentleman of English extraction; sometime a Lieutenant in Colonel Farr's regiment; master of a competent estate; and he takes neither money nor present for his cures. What moved him to this course, is not known, but spoken of variously. 'Till of late he kept at his own house; but that being too small for his company, he is now come to Youghall. After several discourses concerning him, and not without some wonder to find them pass so long without contradiction, I have now received a letter dated the first instant, at Clonmel, from a very intelligent and sober person, a Councillor-at-Law, returning homeward after the last Terme, to the purpose following:—

"My curiosity would not permit me to refrain from beholding Mr. Valentine Greatrates, curing of all diseases in this Town (where he occasionally was; and especially being of my acquaintance). In short, the multitudes that follow, and the press of the people are only for those to believe that see it. Two or three ships well freighted out of England with all diseases, are most returned well home. He is forced to leave his own house, and lives at Youghall, through necessity of the throng after him. He admires himself this strange gift of healing; it's incredible to tell how many he said he cured, and can be proved, and only by touching, or gently rubbing. But that which I saw, was a plowman of Mr. John Mandeviles, in this country, so afflicted with the sciatica, that he was for six miles brought hither in a carr. I saw him come very much labouring and limping into the chamber. He chafed his thigh, and asked, 'Where is the pain now?' He said, 'In the leg.' He chafed there, and asked, 'Where now?' The fellow cried, 'Oh, in the top of his buttock.' There he chafed also, and asked, 'Where now?' Then he said, 'In his foot.' And he chafed it there to his great toe, where it went away. The fellow in my hearing confessed himself well, and I saw him leap, and dance, and go away well. 'Tis so strange to me, I know not what to say to it, and his cure is altogether by touch; the French pox and dry pitisicks not excepted.'—(*The Intelligencer*, 13th July, 1665).

"DUBLIN, JULY 15.—There is nothing here worth your time or wonder at present; but that the story of Greatrates is every day confirmed by more witnesses, and fresh instances, several that have been with him making report of the advantage they have received, and of the multitudes that flock to him both out of curiosity and for relief. One letter I have seen from a lady whom I know to be a prudent and a very excellent person, who avers herself to have been an eye-witness in her own house of above three-score cured by him in one night, of deafness, blindness, cancers, sciaticas, palsies, impostumes, fistulas, and the like, who went away by the blessing of God well recovered."—(*Ib.* 27th July, 1665).

"DUBLIN, JULY 29.—The many and strange stories which for a long time have been told of Lieutenant Greatrates will be now brought to the test; he himself being arrived here upon Tuesday last, and men are now much divided concerning him in their opinion."—(*Ib.* 7th Aug. 1665).

"DUBLIN, AUG. 9.—In persuation of my former advises concerning Lieutenant Greatrates. He has been here in Dublin, and after a short stay is gone back again into the country; being attended where ever he goes with throngs of all sorts of people. During his continuance here, he passed divers examinations, both publick and private; and in the end there was not any thing criminal objected against him. I did myself see him stroak several, and about twenty of them declared themselves to be perfectly cured. And I have likewise discoursed with many others that have found no benefit at all by him. And some there are whose pains are returned, after they thought themselves well recovered; so that upon the whole matter the world is divided about him; only it cannot be denied, that what he does is with the least appearance of vanity that may be; and for profit it is clear, that he aims not at it. A thing, much to be admired, it is, that after so many strict inquiries into the manner and effect of his proceedings, he has never yet been detected of any fraud or imposture; but he is still followed by great multitudes of infirm and diseased people for remedy and relief. In the ordinary course of his life he appears to be a person of a friendly, sociable humor, and free from that popularity and ostentation, which commonly attends men of his pretensions."—(*Ib.* 21st Aug. 1665).

In January, 1665-66, on the invitation of Lord Conway to Ragley, Warwickshire, Mr. Greatrates went to England. From Ragley he

passed to Worcester, where he resolved to stay four or five days. At Worcester he received, through Lord Arlington, the King's command to proceed to London; and in the metropolis he exercised his wonderful gift, publicly in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and privately in the houses of afflicted persons. Henry Stubbe, a physician of Stratford-on-Avon, who had met Mr. Greatrakes at Ragley, now published a detailed account of what he had witnessed, with laudatory notices of "The Stroker."* To this a reply, containing a bitter personal attack on Mr. Greatrakes, was made in a pamphlet, entitled, "Wonders no Miracles,"† a publication attributed to Dr. David Lloyd, Chaplain of the Charter House. In answer to the latter treatise, Mr. Greatrakes drew up his interesting "Brief Account" of himself. The Press now became actively engaged, either in attacking or defending him. St. Evrémonde, the witty Frenchman, in the second volume of his "Miscellanies," gave full scope to his sarcasm; but Mr. Thoresby, in the "Philosophical Transactions," wrote earnestly in Mr. Greatrakes' vindication. He was followed by Dr. George Rust, Dean of Connor, who describes the cures, in his "Enthusiasm Triumphant," section 58; by Mr. Love, who addressed several letters to Lord Orrery;‡ by Sir Edmundbury Godfrey; and, last and greatest of all, by Robert Boyle, who notices him§ as "Greatrix, the Stroking Doctor." How long Mr. Greatrakes remained in London, and when he returned home, I am unable to state.

Mr. Greatrakes married first, Ruth, daughter (by his first wife, Ruth, dau. of Sir John Lamb, of Colston, co. Wilts), of Sir William Godolphin,|| of Sparger, co. Cornwall, Knt.,¶ and sister of Sir William Godolphin, Ambassador from Charles II. to the Court of Madrid. By whom, who died in 1675, he had issue:

I. WILLIAM, his heir.

II. Edmund, so named after Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, "my honoured and worthy friend," as Mr. Greatrakes calls him, in his letter to Robert Boyle,

* Dr. Stubbe's very curious Tract, bears date 18 Feb. 1665-66, and is entitled, "The Miraculous Conformist: or An Account of Several Marvellous Cures performed by the stroking of the Hands of Mr. Valentine Greatarick; with a Physicall Discourse thereupon, in a Letter to the honourable Robert Boyle, Esq. With a Letter Relating some other of His Miraculous Cures, attested by E. Foxcroft, M.A., and Fellow of King's College in Cambr. By Henry Stubbe, Physician at Stratford-upon-Avon in the county of Warwick. Oxford, Printed by H. Hall, Printer to the University, for Ric. Davis, 1666." [pp. 44].

† "Wonders no Miracles; or Mr. Valentine Greatrates Gift of Healing examined, upon occasion of a Sad Effect of his Stroking, March the 7, 1665, at one Mr. Cressets house in Charter House Yard. In a Letter to a Reverend Divine, living near that place. London, Printed for Sam. Speed, at the Rainbow, in Fleet Street, 1666." [pp. 46].

‡ Sir James Ware's Works, Vol. II. page 198.

§ Works, folio Edition, Vol. V. pp 338, 352, and 469.

|| In Thorpe's Catalogue of State Papers, page 162, No. 299, sub nomine "GODOLPHIN," were advertised, "Two autograph Letters of Sir William Godolphin, British Resident at Madrid, to Sir Robert Southwell, Dec. 1671, and January 1671-72, with other papers." Among the latter was "A receipt, dated March 1673-74, for a sum drawn by Sir William Godolphin from monies paid by Valentine Greatrakes, Esq., to Sir Robert Southwell, for Godolphin's use."

¶ *Ibid*, page 509, was advertised a "Letter to Mr. Greatrakes, relative to rents due by him to Sir William Godolphin and Mr. Floyd for lands at Costello, with papers relative to Godolphin." There were also twenty-two letters from James Banfield, steward to Sir Robert Southwell. "Many of Banfield's letters," says the compiler, "mention Valentine Greatrakes."

‡ Collections of Robert Dale, Richmond Herald, preserved in College of Arms, kindly communicated by Albert W. Woods, Esq., Lancaster Herald.

page 40. In Archbishop King's "State of the Protestants of Ireland, under the late King James' Government," &c., London, 1691, his name appears as "Edmund Greatrakes, of Affane;" and he is mentioned as having been one of the attainted Irish Protestants, who had fled into England for safety. He settled at Bristol, where he married Anne, daughter of Thomas Willcocks, a wealthy glassman of that city, and had a daughter, Anne Greatrakes.

His last Will bears date 13 April, 1690, and was proved at Bristol, 27 May, 1691. Of this he constituted his wife sole executrix. He recites that he was seized in fee-simple, of estates in the counties of Waterford, Tipperary and Westmeath, in Ireland, and likewise of several messuages and tenements, with their appurtenances, in the parish of Cornworthy, or Corneworth, in the county of Devon, in England. He devises half of said property in Ireland and England to his wife Anne, for life, and the other half to his daughter Anne, for life; and, on the death of her mother, the whole to his daughter for life, with remainder to her heirs male. And, in default of such issue in her, remainder to his cousin William Greatrakes, and his heirs male. And in default of such issue, remainder to his loving friend, John Green, of Kilmanahan, in the county of Waterford, gent., his heirs and assigns for ever. Testator mentions Carey Wooding, and his sister Anne Wooding; Mr. Thomas Willcocks and mother-in-law, wife of said Thomas Willcocks; also testator's friend, William Pritchard, of Bristol. Overseers of Will—John Nettles, of Torine, county of Waterford, Esq., and John Green, gent. Witnesses—George Rogers, John Nettles, William Pritchard, Cade Pritchard, and Robert Bentley.

III. Mary, married to Major Edmund [or William] Browning, of the Parliamentary Army, and had issue:

1. Richard Browning, *d. s. p.*

2. Valentine Browning, married 31 August, 1732, Jane, eldest dau. of Samuel Hayman, Esq., of Cloynepriest and Myrtlegrove, both in co. Cork; and had Samuel Browning, who *d. unm.*, and Elizabeth Browning, who married Pierce Power, Esq., of Ballyhane, High Sheriff of co. Waterford in 1789, and had issue (with others), Samuel P., of Belleville Park; John P., of Mount Rivers and Bellevue; Catherine P., married to Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart; Alicia P., married in 1786 to John Drew, Esq., and had issue, The Rev. Pierce William Drew, Rector of Youghal.

3. Garrett Browning, buried at Youghal, 26 April, 1736.

Mr. Greatrakes secondly married Alice, daughter of — Tilson, Esq., and widow of — Rotheram, Esq., of Camolin, co. Wexford;* but had no further issue.

In 1681, according to Sir James Ware, he was in Dublin. In 1683, he drew up an important deed, which lies before me as I write. It is unexecuted. By this document, he intended to vest in the hands of certain Trustees, viz.—Captain William Greatrakes, of Affane, his brother, John Nettles, of Toureen, John Ussher, and Nehemiah Donnellan, of the City of Dublin, the following estates:—

"The Towne and lands, or parcell of ground, commonly called or known by the name of the Norrysland, in the parish of Lismore, and county of Waterford.

"The Towne and lands of Croane, containing 167 acres, 1 rood, and 8 perches. Croghnamony east, containing 78 acres, 3 roods, and 4 perches. Balliwory, containing 76 acres. In the barony of Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary; and commonly known by the name of Ady's lot.

* This Lady's last Will was dated 26 March, 1684, and was proved 26 January, 1685-6. She described herself as "Alice Greatrakes, late of Meddop's Hall, co. Wexford, widow;" and mentioned her brother (to whom administration was granted) Thomas Tilson; niece, Christian Bartlot; brother, Matthew Tilson; niece, Margaret Phesant; Mrs. Lettice Tilson; nephew, Henry Tilson; nephew, Thomas Tilson; niece, Catherine Tilson; sister Tankard; sister, Elizabeth Tilson; Mrs. Alice Tilson; Mrs. Christian Bartlot; sister Bartlot; son, William Greatrakes; Edmund Greatrakes; Robert Nettles; cousin, John Rotheram; sisters, Catherine and Anne Rotheram; Mrs. Wane and others. She alludes to "Mr. Matthew's bonds to his widow, my sister Matthew."

"Garryroe and Grange Robin, containing 234 acres; Kilmolagh, containing 273 acres; that part of Witham's lot, in possession of Captain Greene, at a yearly rent of £19. All in the barony of Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, and commonly known by the name of Witham's lot.

"The Town and lands of Garrydif, Ballysallagh, Clascanny, and Corryglowny, also in said barony of Iffa and Offa, and containing 209 acres; and commonly called Kendrick's lot.

"The Town and lands of Balragh, containing 506 acres, 3 roods; part of Oldtown, lying next Balragh, containing 89 acres, 0 rood, and 12 perches profitable, and 14 acres, 8 rood, and 32 perches unprofitable. Balliniferagh, containing 54 acres, 2 roods profitable land, and 3 acres unprofitable. Dondonnell, containing 164 acres, 2 roods, profitable, and 37 acres unprofitable. Ardbrennan, containing 52 acres, 2 roods profitable. Part of Tongbertowne, containing 100 acres, 3 roods. In Conry, Crogbole, and Balragh, 106 acres. Part of Conry and Crogbole, next to Balragh, 173 acres. All in the barony of Rathconragh, co. Westmeath, and are commonly known by the name of the Dartmouth lot. Containing in the whole, 1248 acres, profitable land, plantation measure.

"And all other the lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever of him, the said Valentine, in the kingdom of Ireland, in which he hath any estate of inheritance."

The preparation of this Deed was owing to failing health and strength; but I cannot account for its non-perfection. Mr. Greatrakes executed his last Will, 20 Nov. 1683; and, according to Lodge,* died in the same month. In this Will, which was proved at Dublin, 26 April, 1684, he directs his body to be buried in Lismore Cathedral†. He mentions his sons William and Edmund, the latter of whom was "at school;" his nephews, William Fitz Edmund Greatrakes and Robert Nettles; describes a tankard, bestowed on him by Sir Edmundbury Godfrey; speaks of £800 secured by settlement for payment of debts; £500, with Captain Greene's Executors, and £250 with Mr. Fagator, of Cork. £50 to his cousin, Michael Ayres. Mentions his friend and kinsman, Owen Silver; his friend, Andrew Chaplin; brother Wheeler; nephew, Robert Nettles; brother, Thomas Tilson; niece, Browning; niece, Oldfield; niece, Grace Greatrakes; brother, William Greatrakes; nephew, William Greatrakes, and his wife. He appoints Executors his beloved son, William Greatrakes, and his son's cousin-german, Testator's nephew, William Fitz Edmund Greatrakes. Leaves his interest in the Lease of Meddop's Park, co. Wexford, to his wife Alice.

* Peerage of Ireland, 2nd Edition, Vol. II. page 248, note.

† This direction was disobeyed; and Mr. Greatrakes was buried in the aisle of Affane church, by the side of his father. But no stone to his memory is now to be found. In the commencement of the present century, the old church of Affane, being in a state of ruin, was taken down; and the existing edifice was, soon after, erected. The site was slightly changed. What was the aisle of the ancient building, is now on the outside of the present structure. The Greatrakes' burial-place is very near to the entrance doorway, on the right hand; and here are a few tombstones with their names. The oldest of these is to the memory of Valentine Greatrakes, great-grandson of "the Stroker." He died 11 Dec., 1759.

ADDENDUM. "I do leave and bequeath to my son, William Greatrak's, all my right, title and interest in my Estate in England; the patent whereof and other writings are in the hands of Roger Pomeroy, of Sandridge, co. Devon, Esquire, and Mr. George Attels."

A regrant of Probate was made, 31 March, 1691, to William Fitz Edmund Greatrakes, as the surviving executor.

I subjoin a few extracts from original letters, relative to this extraordinary individual.* The writer was Alexander Herbert Phaire, of St. John's, Enniscorthy, Ireland, a son of the well-known Commonwealth officer, Colonel Phaire. He is in error about the birthplace, college, children, and year of decease of Mr. Greatrakes, but otherwise is very correct; and his letters are now, for the first time, submitted to the public—

FIRST LETTER.

"February 29th, 1743 [-44].

"Mr. Valentine Greatrakes was born at Stoke Gabriel, in Devonshire,† where he had an estate which he sold, and then lived and died at his estate of Affane, within a mile of Cappoquin, in the county of Waterford. He was the eldest son, and educated at Oxford.‡ There is an account of him in A. Wood's '*Athenæ Oxon.*' He was a Lieutenant of horse, I think, in Ludlow's troop. He was a man of very great parts, and strictly virtuous. He married the sister of Sir William Godolphin's, who was ambassador from King Charles the Second, at Madrid. He had but two children, both sons.§ The eldest, William, married Colonel Wheeler's daughter, in the Queen's county, and died soon after. The second, Edmund (after Sir Edmundbury Godfrey), married the daughter of a Glassman in Bristol, and died soon after. There is one of the name, a distant relation, that now lives at Affane. There, Mr. Greatrakes one night dream'd thrice that he had virtue in him, and next morning seeing a man fall down with epilepsy, he stroak'd and recover'd him instantly. This was his first patient. He grew so famous that his court was fill'd with diseased every morning, which he always spent in their favour. Wherever he went, a great throng attended him, most of whom he cured; but he would never touch any that look'd venereal, saying, he took that to be a just judgment for their sin. All disorders were not obedient to his touch, but he failed in few. My father, who had the least implicit faith of any man, was in a violent fever; and Mr. Greatrakes turned it away in two minutes. He had another time a terrible ague,|| which when the fit struck him Mr. Greatrakes cured in a minute or two, by holding him by the wrists, and he never had a fit after. Mr. Greatrakes also cured a sister of mine of the King's Evil by stroaking."

SECOND LETTER.

"March 3rd, 1743 [-44].

"Mr. Greatrakes was of large stature, and surprising strength. He has very often taken an handful of hazel-nuts, and crack'd most of them with one gripe of his hand, and has often divided a single hazel-nut by his thumb and fore-finger. He had the largest, heaviest, and softest hand, I believe, of any man of his time; to which I do attribute the natural reason of the great virtue in his hand, above other men's. Many years past, I took the following note out of a book, entitled, '*Enthusiasm Triumphant*' (sect. 58th), by Dr. R. dean of C.—'I refer all his virtue to his particular temper and complexion, and I take his spirits to be a kind of elixer, or universal ferment, and that he cures (as Dr. Mead expresses it) by a sanative contagion.' I remember Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, in his letters, mentions some of those he stroak'd and cured in England, and that continued perfectly well. It is a pity that those letters, to the number of 104, are not in somebody's hands, who would oblige the world by publish-

* British Museum. Dr. Birch's Collection, Add. MSS. No. 4291, Art. 7. A second copy has the pressmark, No. 4293.

† This is a mistake. He was born at his father's house, Affane.—*Vide supra*.

‡ Here, again, Mr. Phaire is in error. Mr. Greatrakes was "intended" for Dublin University; but did not enter it, nor any other, owing to the great Irish Rebellion.

§ Mr. Greatrakes had also a daughter Mary.—*Vide supra*.

|| In his Letter to Robert Boyle, Mr. Greatrakes describes his visit to Colonel Phaire, at Cahirmoney, co. Cork, on Thursday, 6 April, 1665, when he took away his ague by stroking.

ing them. They contain many remarkable things, and the best and truest secret history of King *Charles the Second's* reign."

THIRD LETTER.

"March 10th, 1743 [-44].

"When Mr. *Greatrakes* came to my father's, the court was crowded with patients, whom he attended all the forenoon. Many were perfectly cured, without any return of their disorders, and most received benefit. But in my time his virtue was much abated. I have heard my two eldest sisters (who were women grown,) and my eldest brother, and my father and mother, and many other honourable people, that would speak nothing but truth, often say, that they have many times seen him stroke a violent pain from the shoulder to the elbow, and so to the wrist, and thence to the top of the thumb, and by holding it strongly there for some time, it had evaporated. There are many wonderful relations of this kind which, tho' assuredly true, have so much the air of romance that I have no pleasure in relating them. Mr. *Greatrakes* married for his second wife the widow of *Rotherham*, near *Camolin*, in the county of *Wexford*, and died, I believe, in the year 1685."

The elder of the two sons of *Valentine Greatrakes*, "the *Stroker*," was—

WILLIAM GREATRAKES, Esq., of *New Affane*, co. *Waterford*. He was born in 1663. In his sixteenth year he entered *Trinity College*, *Dublin*, as a *Fellow Commoner*, on the second of December, 1679. He married, in December, 1683, *Mary*, third daughter (by his wife *Dorcas*, third daughter of *Sir Philip Perceval*, ancestor of the *Earls of Egmont*), of *Jonah Wheeler*, Esq., of *Greenan*, co. *Kilkenny*, son and heir of *Dr. Jonah Wheeler*, *Bishop of Ossory*.* By her, he had an only and posthumous child, a son, who died in infancy.

Mr. *Greatrakes* executed his last will, of which he constituted his wife sole executrix, 21 May, 1685. This will was proved at *Dublin*, 9 December, 1686. In it testator leaves his wife† in pregnancy, and to his unborn issue he bequeaths his estates. Such issue failing, his "dear brother, *Edmund Greatrakes*," and his issue male, to succeed. Testator mentions his cousin, *John Nettles*; friend, *Daniel Kerin*; father, *Jonah Wheeler*; uncle, *William Greatrakes*; and friend, *Denis Duggan*. He d. 27 Sept. 1686.

The only child of Mr. *Greatrakes* soon followed him to the grave; and his brother *Edmund*, at his death in 1690, left only a daughter. The representation of the family in *Ireland*, in consequence, devolved on an uncle of the brothers, their father's brother,

WILLIAM GREATRAKES, captain in the army, who married *Jane*, dau. (by his wife, *Miss Osborne*, of *Newtown Anner*, co. *Tipperary*),‡ of — *Taylor*, Esq., of *Ballynacourty*, co. *Waterford*; and had issue—

I. *EDWARD*, his heir.

II. *Harris*, d. w.m. His autograph, in 1744, is subjoined. His name appears in a List of the *Freemen of Youghal*, co. *Cork*, in 1749.

Harry's Greatrakes

III. *ALAN*, of whom presently.

I. *Anne*, married to *William Cooke*, Esq., of *Camphire*, co. *Waterford*, *Alderman of Youghal*, and mayor of that town in 1708. He was second son of *Robert Cooke*, captain of *Lord Broghill's* cavalry, and brother of *Robert* (sometimes called "*Linen*") *Cooke*, of whom *Dr. Smith*, in his *History of Waterford*, gives a curious narrative. She died 10 August, 1740; and her husband 1 June, 1742; leaving, with other issue, who died young,

1. *Josiah Cooke*, of *Camphire*, bapt. at *Youghal*, 14 October, 1703; married, in 1728, *Frances*, daughter of *Richard Bagge*, of *Lismore*, gent., and died 7 December, 1754, having had a son, *Robert* (or *Robin*) *Cooke*, of the *Second Battalion of the Royals*. While serving in *North America* with his regiment, *Robert Cooke* was the second of that corps who entered the breach at *Moro*, in the *Havannah*; for which, and for other gallant services, he was publicly entertained by

* *Lodge's Irish Peerage*, Vol. II. pp. 247, 248, and note.

† This lady remarried with *Dr. William Palliser*, *Archbishop of Cashel*, and died in June, 1735, having borne to the *Archbishop* an only son, *William Palliser*, of *Rathfarnham*, co. *Dublin*, Esquire.

‡ The *Osbornes of Newtown Anner*, in 1629, received a baronetcy from the Crown.

the city of Glasgow, and presented with the freedom of that Corporation in a silver box, on his marching the skeleton of his regiment into that town. [The municipal act conferring his freedom, is now in the possession of his descendant, Thomas Wigmore, Esq.] He married Mary, dau. of — O'Brien, co. Limerick, an officer of the Irish Brigade, in the service of France; by whom he, dying in 1805, had an only surviving child, Mary, born in 1772; m. in 1787, Henry Wigmore, Esq., of Ballyvoduck, co. Cork, and had issue, Thomas W. 2. Mary Cooke, married to Thomas Austin, Esq., of Waterfall, co. Cork. 3. Anne Cooke, married to John Bagge, Esq., of Ardmore, co. Waterford.

II. A daughter, married to Mr. Verling, and had issue.

III. IV. V. other daughters, names unknown.

Captain Greatrakes served as High Sheriff of the county of Waterford, in 1694. He died circa 1699. His eldest son,

EDWARD GREATRAKES, Esq., of Affane Quarter, left an only son,

VALENTINE GREATRAKES, Esq., of Affane Quarter, who married, 21 July, 1742, Anne, daughter (by his wife, Cecilia, daughter of John Cooke, Esq., of Kytinan, co. Tipperary) of Leonard Bagge, Esq., of Kilbree and Ardmore; and had issue,

I. William, of Quarter, near Cappoquin. A cadet in the East India Company's Service. He d. *unm.* at Dacca, East Indies. His will, which was made before his voyage, is dated 11 February 1767. Another will, or codicil, bearing date 10 December, 1770, is registered at Calcutta. This mentions and confirms the former will. Copies of both are in the writer's possession.

II. Edward, died in minority, predeceasing William.

III. Valentine, succeeded to the estate, called "Quarter." He was bred to the law, and distinguished himself at the bar. Last will, dated 17 April, 1779, was proved 22 May, 1781. Copy with writer. Valentine d. *unm.*

1. Anne, m. first to Thomas Fudge, Esq., of Ballyelenane, co. Waterford; and secondly to the Rev. Harrys Oldfield. She had issue by both marriages. Last will, dated 8 February, 1812, was proved at Lismore, 4 May, 1814. Copy with the writer.

II. Mary, m. 1 May, 1781, at Mount Lahan, co. Cork, to the Rev. John Lodge, of Kilworth. She d. *s. p.* between the years 1825 and 1832.

III. Cecilia, d. *unm.* at Cappoquin, 20 July, 1825. Will is dated 4 June, 1819. Copy with the writer.†

IV. Dorcas (a name inherited from the Percivalls), d. *unm.* at Cappoquin, estate 81. Buried at Affane, 13 December, 1833. Will is dated 27 September, 1833. Probate with the writer. This lady is said to have had in her possession the Stroker's Diary and other papers; and to have given them a few years prior to her death, to a kinsman of hers, by whom they were lost.

V. Elizabeth, m. to Abraham Coates, Esq., of Cappoquin, and had issue,

1. William, d. *unm.* 2. Greatrakes, d. *unm.* 3. Abraham, of Dublin, married Selina, dau. of Robert Welsh, Esq., and has issue. 4. John, d. an infant in 1799. 1. Cecilia, m. to Browne. 2. Anne, m. to William McCreight, of Bandon. 3. A dau. m. to Fitzgibbon. 4. Arabella, *unm.*

She died at Cappoquin, in 1832, and was buried at Affane, where is her tombstone.

Mr. Valentine Greatrakes executed his last will, 19 April, 1759, and died 11 December of the same year. The will was proved 22 February, 1760. A copy is with the writer. The widow survived until 27th March, 1792, when dying, she was buried by her husband's side at Affane. Their tomb is near the doorway of the church.

This branch of the family having thus terminated in females, I take up the history of Captain William Greatrakes' third son,

ALAN GREATRAKES, Esq., of Mount Lahan, near Killeagh, co. Cork, married Frances, daughter of — Supple,† Esq., of Aghadoe, near Killeagh; and had issue,

* The wedding ring, bearing this date, is now in the possession of Mrs. John Drury, of Kilcarr, near Clonegal, co. Carlow; a lady justly proud of her Greatrakes descent.

† Three manuscript books, once belonging to Cecilia Greatrakes, are in the writer's custody. In the earliest, which is dated 1769, she spells her family name "Greatrak's." The second, in point of time, is a curious poetical version of the Odes of Horace. The third, chiefly written in 1792, is a Letter-book, with legal documents. She then wrote the name "Greatrakes."

‡ The name of "Supple" is said to be a corruption of "Capell," De Capella, or Des Chapelles. This Anglo-Norman family settled at Killeagh, soon after Strong-

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I. WILLIAM, his heir.

II. OSBORNE, } whom I shall successively notice.
III. EDWARD, }

IV. Alan, *d. unm.* early in life, and prior to 1781.

V. Supple, *d. unm.* at Mount Lahan, and prior to 1781.

I. Elizabeth, married circa 1755, to Thomas Courtenay, Esq., of Castlemartyr, and had issue—1. John. 2. Alan. 3. William. 1. Frances. 2. Mary. Mr. Courtenay died in 1790, and was buried at Templeencarrigy. His widow, when past 80 years of age, was in perfect possession of her memory, and was even then remarkable for that strength of mind which seemed a characteristic of her family. She died circa 1825.

The eldest son of Alan Greathakes, was

WILLIAM GREATHAKES, supposed by Mr. Britton* to be the amanuensis of JUNIUS. He was born at his father's seat, Mount Lahan, in 1725, and was baptized at Lismore. He obtained a scholarship in Trinity College, Dublin, in 1744, at the same time with Isaac Barré, with whom Mr. Britton would identify "Junius." In the University List, their names appear together. On leaving the University, Mr. Greathakes obtained a commission in the army; and while serving in it he was, 19 March, 1750-51, admitted as a student of the Middle Temple. In an original letter, dated 29 June, 1759, and addressed by Richard Pyne to Mr. George Lukey, Attorney, in Dublin, I find him mentioned—"Young Mr. Greathakes goes up to be sworn at the Barr this term, & will do any thing he can to serve Martin; so that this Gentleman will save Martin some expense in the prosecution of the Suite, if it be not over."

It does not appear that Mr. Greathakes was called for two years after this date; for in John Watson's "Dublin Directory," for 1769, his name appears in the list of Barristers, with "Easter Term, 1761," given as the period of his admission. As a barrister, he first made himself known at Cork Assizes—"by undertaking the defence of a friendless soldier, upon trial for a capital offence. This circumstance led to an acquaintance with the Judge; that to an introduction to the then Lord Lieutenant; and so on, finally, to an intimacy with Lord Shelburne, in whose house he was an inmate during the publication of the letters of Junius. He became a half-pay officer, and about 1779, retired to a small property of his own, in the neighbourhood of Youghal. Here he was engaged in continual writing, and much correspondence with his friend, Lord Shelburne.†

I cannot here enter upon even a resumé of Mr. Britton's arguments, in support of his theory that the letters of Junius reached the printer, Woodfall, in the manuscript of Mr. Greathakes; but I may remark, that the belief did not originate with him. The Greathakes family tenaciously maintained it. I have spoken with aged members of the family, the contemporaries of William Greathakes in their youth; and I have heard the story, with many curious corroborations, substantially the same as narrated by Mr. Britton.

Mr. William Greathakes died at the Bear Inn, Hungerford, Berks, 2 August, 1781. His tombstone, in Hungerford churchyard, bears the following inscription:—

"HERE ARE DEPOSITED
THE REMAINS OF
WILLIAM GREATHAKES, ESQ.
A NATIVE OF IRELAND;
WHO, ON HIS WAY FROM
BRISTOL TO LONDON,
DIED IN THIS TOWN,
IN THE 52ND YEAR OF HIS AGE,†
ON THE 2ND DAY OF AUGUST, 1781.
STAT NOMINIS UMBRA."

The well-known motto of Junius here challenges attention.

Mr. William Greathakes' next brother,

bow's invasion of Ireland. "Chappelles" was written in Irish "Sheepeallh," and gradually changed into "Supple."

* "Junius Elucidated." By John Britton, F.S.A. London, 1848.

† "Gentleman's Magazine," December, 1813.

‡ This is an error. For "52nd," read "56th."

OSBORNE GREATRAKES, lived at Youghal, of which town he was bailiff in 1764. He was, when young, in the navy, and afterwards had a place in the revenue. He married at Youghal, 23 March, 1755, Mary, daughter of Captain Thomas Webb (of the mercantile service), of Youghal, and had issue seven daughters,

I. Mary, baptized 24 Feb. 1757. Buried at Youghal, 11 July, 1762.

II. Mary, bapt. 1762. Buried at Youghal, 27 Dec. 1763.

III. Susan, died young.

IV. Frances, received in church 8 August, 1762; married at Drumdiah, near Killeagh, to Antonio Pereira Sampayo, Portuguese Consul at Cork, Waterford, and Limerick. He was elder brother of the Count de Pereira, the *millionaire* army contractor, and was himself possessed of immense wealth. Mr. Sampayo became Portuguese Consul General at London, and lived at Peterborough House, Fulham. Of this marriage were,

1. Antonio Sampayo.

2. Francisco, killed at Lisbon by a fall from his horse.

3. Osborne, married Christina Gould.

1. Frances, *d. unm.* Buried at Fulham.

2. Louisa, married to William Howe Hennis, Esq., Major in the Army.

3. Anne, *m. s. p.* to David Galway, of Cork.

4. Matilda, married to the Rev. James Laurence Cotter, LL.D., and died at Youghal in Feb. 1830, leaving issue.

5. Sarah, married to General Conyers.

6. Maria, married in 1820 to Sir William Dalyell, Bart., and has issue.

V. Mary, received in church 14 March, 1769; *d. unm.* at Youghal.

VI. Catherine, received in church 14 March, 1769; married to Mr. Robert Roynayne; and died at Youghal 11 February, 1855, *estate 88*.

VII. Sarah, born in 1775; received in church 23 August, 1784; married to William Welstead, Esq., of Cork, Lieutenant of the Army; and was buried at Youghal, 7 March, 1841. Mr. Welstead secondly married Miss Anne Green, of Youghal.

On the breaking out of the first American War, Mr. Osborne Greatrakes devoted himself to the sea. In conjunction with some friends, he fitted out many privateers from Youghal, and commanded in person several successively. His first ship was the *Tartar*, and his last was called the *Foxhunter*. While commanding the *Foxhunter*, in 1783, he was killed in action with a Yankee vessel of superior force. One of his crew misunderstood orders, and in the heat of the action failed in some essential duty. Whereupon Captain Greatrakes sprang upon the poop to do the work himself; and, while thus exposed, he was shot dead by the enemy's marksmen.

The next brother,

EDWARD GREATRAKES, of Killeagh, co. Cork, married Catherine, daughter (by his wife Anne, daughter of Richard Supple, Esq., of Aghadoe; who in 1714, had married Mary, daughter and coheirress of Richard Fitz Gerald, Esq., of London), of William Bull, Esq., of Dublin; and (with five daughters, four of whom died young), had a son, ALAN.

Mr. Greatrakes went to the Bay of Honduras, and there died. His only son,

ALAN GREATRAKES, the last representative of the name in Ireland, died unmarried in or about the year 1853, when the Irish branch became extinct.

I purpose devoting another paper to the English family of Greatrakes, or Greatorex. From the readers of the "RELICUARY," and especially from residents in Derbyshire, I respectfully solicit genealogical information. Any original documents, with which I may be favored, shall be carefully and promptly returned.

(To be continued.)

South Abbey, Youghal, Ireland.

THE TRADERS TOKENS OF DERBYSHIRE, DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

&c. &c. &c.

BAKEWELL



Obverse—JOHN DICKENS OF = Within the inner circle an arm holding a covered cup.

Reverse—BACKWELL 1669 = HIS
HALFE
PENNY

The arm holding a covered cup, shows that Dickens was a Drysalter. The crest of the Salters (now Drysalters) Company is a cubit arm erect, holding a covered cup or salt-sprinkler. The arms of the Salters Company (which Company was incorporated in 1364 and 1530, and had the grant of arms in the latter year), is, per chevron, *azure* and *gules*, three covered cups or salt-sprinklers, shedding salt, *argent*.

John Dickens, or Dickons, seems to have been a well-to-do man in Bakewell, having held offices of churchwarden, overseer, and constable in that town. From the parish book, it appears that John Dickens and Thomas Grammar were constables of Bakewell in 1678, in which year the constables accounts were signed by them. They also signed the churchwardens accounts for 1679, and those of overseers in 1680. In 1683, John Dickens was again churchwarden, the accounts being signed by him. In 1689, the signatures in the parish books are again (April 17), Thomas Gramer, John Dickons. In 1700, another of the family, Cornelius Dickons' signature appears in the books.



Obverse—THOMAS GRAYMER = In the inner square the Mercers Arms.

Reverse—IN BAKEWELL 1669 = HIS
HALFE
PENNY

This is a square token. Tokens of this shape are not common, and but few examples occur in the Derbyshire series.

Obverse—THOMAS GRAMMAR OF = Arms (probably Mercers, but too much defaced to be recognised).

Reverse—BACKWELL DERBYSHIRE = Within the inner circle G
T M

The Grammers, or Graymers, were a family of considerable importance in Bakewell at the time of issuing this token, but are now extinct, unless (as indeed is probable), the present name of Gravner is a corruption of the same. Their property in Bakewell, which was somewhat large, was sold in the beginning of the present century. Thomas Grammer, the issuer of these tokens, appears to have held parish offices for a considerable number of years, ranging indeed from 1664 to 1693, and to have been a person of consequence in parish matters, as the following notes from the Parish Registers* and Accounts will show—

1664. "In this year Thomas Grammr & John Heathcott jun^r were Churchwardens."
 1677. On the 27th of April "Thomas Gramer" signed the minutes of a meeting of the inhabitants of Bakewell on parochial matters. In the same year "Tho: Gramer signed the constables accounts, and also the churchwardens accounts for 1677."
 1678. John Dickens and Tho^r Gramer signed the constables accounts.
 1679. John Dickens and Thomas Grammer sign the churchwardens accounts.
 1680. The same two (the only two persons it will be noted who issued tokens in Bakewell) John Dickens and Thomas Grammer, signed the overseers accounts.
 April 5, 1684. Thomas Grammar and Jane Barker, of Sheldon, married.
 March 26, 1685. Mary, the wife of Thomas Grammar, buried.
 June 15, 1686. Mary, daughter of John Grammar, baptized.
 July 29, 1687. Jane, daughter of John Grammer, baptized.
 1689. April 17, the signatures to the books are again "Tho: Gramer" and "Jno Dickens."
 May 20, 1692. Sarah, daughter of John Grammer, baptized.
 1693. The signature of "Tho: Gramer" again occurs.
 May 24, 1693. Sarah, daughter of John Grammer, buried.
 Aug. 26, 1693. Thomas, son of John Grammer, baptized.
 Nov. 15, 1693. Thomas, son of John Grammer, buried.
 Dec. 9, 1693. Mr. Thomas Grammer, buried.
 Feb. 28, 1695. Hannah, daughter of John Grammer, baptized.
 May 8, 1695. Hannah, daughter of John Grammer, buried.
 May 19, 1709. Mr. John Grammer, of Bakewell, buried.
 Sept. 18, 1709. John Brenthall and Anne Grammer, both of Bakewell, married.
 Dec. 16, 1709. John Pidcock, of Nottingham, and Mrs. Jane Grammer, married.
 1711 & 1712. John Grammer and John Thorpe, Ch. Wardens.
 Sept. 30, 1720. John, son of Mr. Robert and Mrs. Mary Grammer, baptized.
 1723. Mr. Robert Grammer and Mr. Humphrey Hall, Ch. Wardens.
 Aug. 23, 1726. Robert, son of Mr. Robert and Mrs. Mary Grammer, baptized.
 Aug. 2, 1732. Ann, wife of Mr. Robert Grammer, buried.

Gertrude Grammer married Sir Thomas Gresley, and other members married into other good families.

Thomas Grammer was a mercer, and probably came to Bakewell from Ashborne, where some of the same name resided and intermarried with some good families. He seems to have come to Bakewell not many years before the time of issuing the token, and no entry whatever of either baptisms or deaths of the name of Grammer occurs in the register down to the commencement of the last century.

On a Tablet in an obscure corner of Bakewell Church, is this memorandum—"1685. Mr. Thomas Grammer gave to y^e Poor £11 10s."

On another Tablet, in another obscure part of the Church, is this record, that "At the sale of the late Mrs. Grammer's estate, on 17th April, 1801, two fields situate in Bakewell, each called Corkwood Close, were sold subject to, and purchased by Gilde-roy Glossop, of Over Haddon, as charged with the payment of 10s. yearly, for ever, to the poor of Bakewell, which field has since been exchanged with His Grace the Duke of Rutland, subject to the said charge."

John Grammer, probably son of the issuer of the tokens, signed the churchwardens

* For much of this information I am indebted to the Rev. W. R. Bell, of Bakewell, who has kindly searched the Registers, &c., for me, for the purpose of illustrating this token. It is much to be wished that the clergy generally would follow his example. They have it in their power to furnish much interesting and valuable information, and at the cost only of an hour or two's trouble.

accounts in 1684, 1689, and 1690; overseers accounts in 1686, 1680, and 1696; and was constable in 1685, and signed the constables accounts in 1688.

James Grammer, probably another son of the issuer of these tokens, was overseer for the poor in 1688, and constable in 1689.

John Grammer, of Bakewell, I presume the one named above as son of the Thomas Grammer, issuer of these tokens, married Elizabeth Stainforth, widow of John Stainforth, of Darnall, and daughter of the Rev. Thomas Wright, Vicar of Ecclesfield, who survived him and died in 1720. In 1713, this lady (Elizabeth Grammer, of Bakewell), gave a silver flagon, value £30, to Ecclesfield church. This same lady, then a widow, gave to the same church about Christmas, 1717, £35, to be invested along with £30 left by her father's will, dated 1688, £10 left by her sister, Harriet Berkley, widow, and £5 left by her unmarried sister, Jane Wright), as might be thought fit, and the yearly profits to be distributed on Candlemas Day annually, by the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers, to the poor of the place. This same Mrs. Elizabeth Grammer, widow of John Grammer, of Bakewell, at her death, in 1720 (by her will, dated May 18, 1715), left a further sum of £10 to be divided amongst the poor of the parish. In 1719, she also gave a silver cup and salver to Attercliffe chapel. She also built almshouses at Darnall for three or four poor widows, and bequeathed £50 to be put out at interest for the use of the poor of Attercliffe.

In Bakewell Church is a Brass to the memory of Ann, wife of Robert Grammer, mercer, 1732, on which are the arms of Grammer, or, semée of billets, *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, and a chief *azure*; impaling the arms of Rayner, *ermine*, on a chief *azure*, two mullets of five points, *argent*. The inscription on the brass is as follows—
"HIC JACET ANNA UXOR ROBERTI GRAMMER DE BAKEWELL MERCATORIS QUÆ FILIA SECUNDA JOHANNIS RAYNER DE EAST DRAYTON IN AGRO NOTTINGHAM ARMIG. OBIT 2 AUG. MDCCXXXII ÆTAT XLII."

BASLOW.



HIS

Obverse—SAMVEL . PALMER = HALFE In the field within the
PENY inner circle.

Reverse—OF . BASLOWE . 1667 = In the field, within the inner
circle, a knot and flowers
between the letters S. P.

This token is unique, not having as yet been noticed by Boyne or any other writer. There is nothing to indicate the calling of the issuer.

BELPER.



Obverse—JOSEPH . CLARKE . AT = An open arched crown within
the inner circle.

Reverse—BELPER . LANE . END = I C within the inner circle.

This was probably an Innkeeper's token, the Crown being the Sign of the Inn.



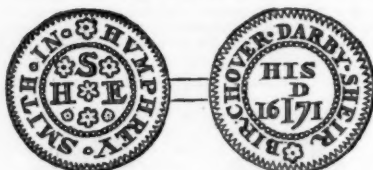
Obverse—JAMES . JACKSON . OF = The Grocers Arms in a shield, within the inner circle.

* I *

Reverse—BELFER . HIS . HALF . PENNY = I * R within the inner circle.

*

BIRCHOVER.



* S *

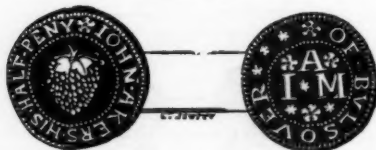
Obverse—H * V * M * P * H * R * E * Y * S * M * I * T * H * I * N = H * E within the inner circle.

* * *

Reverse—BIRCHOVER . DARBY . SHEIR = ^{HIS}
_{16 I 71} within the inner circle.

There is nothing to indicate the trade or calling of the issuer of this token, Humphrey Smith. It will be seen that there is a marked resemblance between this token and that of Robert Birds, of Ashford, and they were doubtless both the work of the same die sinker. No record of Humphrey Smith is to be found in the Parish Register.

BOLSOVER.



Obverse—JOHN . AKERS . HIS . HALF . PENNY = A bunch of grapes within the inner circle.

* A *

Reverse—OF . BOLSOVER = I * M within the inner circle.

* * *



Obverse—RICHARD . SOVTHWORTH = The Grocers Arms in a shield within the inner circle.

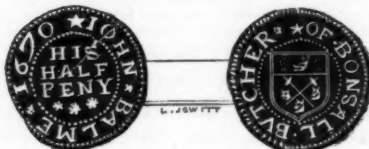
Reverse—IN . BOVL SOVER . 1667 = HIS
HALF
PENY within the inner circle.



Obverse—RICHARD . SOVTHWORTH = The Grocers Arms in a shield within the inner circle.

Reverse—IN . BOVL SOVER = R . S within the inner circle.

BONSALL



Obverse—JOHN . BALME . 1670 = HIS
HALF
PENY within the inner circle.

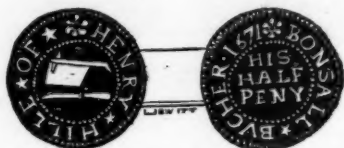
Reverse—OF . BONSALL . BUTCHER = The Butchers Arms in a shield within the inner circle.

The Butchers Arms are, two axes in saltire between three bulls heads, two in fesse and one in base. On a chief a boar's head between two bunches of holly.



Obverse—JOHN . DVDLEY = The Grocers Arms in a shield within the inner circle.

Reverse—OF . BOVNSALL = I . D within the inner circle.



Obverse—HENRY . HILLE . OF = A knife and cleaver within the inner circle.

HIS

Reverse—BONSALL . BVCHER . 1671 = HALF within the inner circle.
PENY

On this token the knife and cleaver, or chopper, are introduced as emblematic of the trade of the issuer. The cleaver has, it will be seen, the blunt point on its back edge, with which the butchers of those days slaughtered the beasts. The knife is of the usual old-fashioned form, and such as is blazoned on arms where the butcher's knife forms a bearing. The cleaver has always been emblematic of the butcher's trade, and hence members of that fraternity are commonly called "knights of the cleaver." The discordant music produced by "marrow-bones and cleavers" in the "rough music" indulged in by butchers at marriages, or in cases of wife-beating, will remain fresh in the memory of all who have heard it.

"Each Butcher, by himself, makes martial lawes,
Cuts throats and kills, and quarters, hangs, and drawes."

Taylor "the Water Poet's" Jack o' Lent, 1617.

It is somewhat curious, that in so small a place as Bonsall, two butchers should issue tokens. Balme issued his in 1670, and Hill, probably not choosing to be outdone by one of his own trade, issued his in the following year.

BRADLEY.

Obverse—JAMES . ISHER = The Grocers Arms.

Reverse—OF . BRADLEY . 1669 = I . I

It is uncertain whether this token belongs to Bradley, in Derbyshire, or to one of the other many places of that name in England. It is perhaps well, however, in this list to "give the benefit of the doubt" to Derbyshire, and insert it, especially as ISHER is a Derbyshire name, and as no other token bearing that name has yet been discovered.

Of this token, not having seen an example, I am unable to give an engraving.

BRAILSFORD.



Obverse—WILLIAM . WEBB . OF = The Tallow Chandlers Arms, in a shield within the inner circle.

· A ·

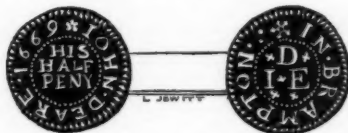
Reverse—BRILSFORTH . 1671 = $\frac{\text{HALF}}{\text{PENY}}$ within the inner circle.

W W

The arms of the Tallow Chandlers are party per pale and per fesse, *azure*, and *gules*, three doves with wings expanded, or, each holding an olive branch, *proper*.

The ordinary devices of the Tallow Chandlers are a man making candles; a dove holding an olive branch; three doves holding olive branches; a stick of candles; a stick of candles within a half-moon; or one or more candles. The Company of Tallow Chandlers obtained the grant of their arms, with crest, in 1463.

BRAMPTON.



HIS

Obverse—IOHN . DEARE . 1669 = $\frac{\text{HALF}}{\text{PENY}}$ within the inner circle.

PENY

* D *

Reverse—IN . BRAMPTON = In the field I * E within the inner circle.

* *



HIS

Obverse—THOMAS . SMITH = $\frac{\text{HALF}}{\text{PENY}}$ within the inner circle

PENY

Reverse—OF . BRAMPTON . 1668 = In the field, within the inner circle, the monogram of T . S conjoined.



Obverse—P . C . M and a knot filling the field.

Reverse—OF . BRANTON . 1671 = A pair of Shears within the inner circle.

The above three tokens have been placed, doubtfully, by Mr. Boyne, under Brampton, in Suffolk. It is however, more than probable, that the first two at all events belong to Brampton, near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, and therefore I do not hesitate to admit them into this list.

BRASSINGTON.



Obverse—DANIEL . BAGSHAW = In the field the Ironmongers Arms in a shield.

Reverse—IN . BRASSINGTON . 1663 = In the field the initials D . B within the inner circle.

The arms of the Ironmongers Company, obtained by grant in 1462, are *argent*, on a chevron *gules*, three swivels, or (the central one pale-wise, the other two in the line of the ordinary) between as many steel gads, *azure*.

The Bagshawes are an old and distinguished family in Derbyshire, their principal seats being at Wormhill, Abney, Ford, and Litton, where they have been located from the time of Henry VI. Edward Bagshawe, Treasurer of the Middle Temple, was, in the Civil Wars, first a Parliamentarian, and then a Royalist. He died in 1662. He was author of many works. His two sons, Edward and Henry, also distinguished themselves. Edward was a violent Nonconformist, and wrote several controversial works; and Henry, who became a Prebendary of Durham in 1708, wrote also several important works. The Rev. William Bagshawe, known universally as "The Apostle of the Peak," was also of this family, to which he added imperishable lustre. His principal work is, of course, his "*De Spiritualibus Peccis*," and his life, and a Sermon on his death, by his nephew John Ashe, is a scarce and valuable little work. His brother, John Bagshawe, of Litton, was High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1696. There were branches of the Bagshawe family at Tideswell, at Brassington, and other places in the Peak.

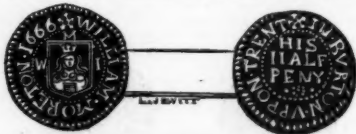
BURTON-ON-TRENT.

The Burton-on-Trent tokens are included in this list, because the town is situated on the borders of Staffordshire and Derbyshire; one portion of it being in the latter county. It has therefore a claim to be admitted into the Derbyshire series, as well as into that of the former county.

Obverse—John . Blundell . his . Half . Penny = In four lines across the field.

Reverse—AT . BURTTEN . ON . TRENT = In the field three hats, and the initials I . E . B

Of this token I have not met with an example, and therefore can not engrave it.



Obverse—WILLIAM . MORETON . 1666 = In the field, within the inner circle, the Mercers Arms in a shield with the letters W . I . M

Reverse—IN . BURTON . VPPON . TRENT = HIS HALF PENNY In the field within the inner circle.

Obverse

Reverse

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* T *

Obverse—WILLIAM . TAYLER . CARRIER = W * M In the field within the
1668 inner circle.

...

HIS

Reverse—AT . BURTON . VPON . TRENT = HALFE In the field within
PENNY the inner circle.

...

Taylor was most probably a carrier between Burton and Derby, and most likely only succeeded, in those "slow and perilous times," in making one journey a week between those two towns, distant only eleven miles from each other. A hundred years later than the time when William Tayler wended his weary way from Burton to Derby and back, and carried such parcels and wares as were entrusted to him, and became the sole vehicle of news to the district, two public-spirited individuals Thomas Wright and William Brentnall, determined to open further means of communication between those two towns, as will be seen by the following curious announcements. Fancy the public spirit and determination of a man to undertake to go all the way from Derby to Burton and back four times a week instead of three!

"THIS IS TO INFORM THE PUBLICK, That Thomas Wright, the Post between Burton-upon-Trent and Derby, has now alter'd his stage, from Three to Four Days a Week, which days are Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; by whom all Persons may have their Business dispatched with the utmost care and diligence.

He goes through Repton each of the above Days on his Return from Derby, and will be at Burton about noon every Friday with the Derby News Papers; and hopes his Friends will oblige him with their Custom, being resolved to persevere in their Service, notwithstanding any Opposition.

NOTE.—He inns at the George, at Derby, as usual."

"Whereas, Letters from Nottingham, Newark, Gainsborough, Hull, and other Trading Towns in the North, to Burton-upon-Trent, and Places adjacent, have been greatly retarded, for want of a person properly situated to convey them, and Answers to the same, in due course of time, from and to Derby:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That William Brentnall, of the said Borough, has began, and will continue to carry all such Letters, and set out with them every Morning after the North Post comes in, and take Answers and other Letters back, to save Evening Post going out for the North.

NOTE.—The North Post gets into Derby about Seven o'clock at Night, Three Days a Week, viz.—Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays; and the said William Brentnall will come to Burton Five Days, viz.—Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturdays, with Letters and Parcels, which will be carried on Moderate Terms."

BUXTON.

It is somewhat remarkable, that among the many hundreds of tokens struck between 1787 and 1816, only the Buxton ones here engraved are known to have been issued in Derbyshire. There are however some few examples struck by Derbyshire men, such as "Charles Roe," which I may give in a supplementary list. Of these late tokens it may be well to record, that in consequence of the small quantity of copper money struck in England after the accession of George III. in 1760, the copper money became so debased, that not one-half of the circulation was pieces struck at the Mint, but principally a very base imitation, thin and light, of which it took three to weigh one Mint coin. The issue of provincial tokens was suggested by this disgraceful state of the coinage, which began with the Anglesey Penny in 1787; it is curious to note,

that this is the first English coin in copper of this value. The tokens circulated to 1797, when they were superseded by the copper coins made at Soho, by Messrs. Bolton and Watt for the Government, 500 tons of copper having been used for the purpose. Amongst the various denominations was the Twopenny piece, the first and only one in the English series. The continued wars in which England was then engaged, caused the value of copper, in comparison with inconvertible bank notes, to rise so much in value, that this coinage was almost destroyed, the twopenny pieces entirely so, except such as were retained by the curious. The want of small currency, and the inability of Government, caused another issue of copper tokens in 1811; these were mostly of the penny size, and they circulated until the close of the war, when every description of token was ordered to be taken in by the issuers. The last date on any token is 1816, on a Three-shilling Bank token, the year of the new and extensive recoinage of silver money.



—BUXTON TOKEN—

Obverse—A front view of the fine pile of buildings composing the Crescent at Buxton, standing across the field of the coin. Beneath the building the word **CRESCENT**.

Reverse—Arms, with supporters, coronet, crest, *helmet* and motto, **CAVENDO TUTUS**, of the Duke of Devonshire, filling the entire field.

Edge—Around the edge the words **BUXTON TOKEN**.

The **ARMS** of the Duke of Devonshire are *sable*, three Harts heads caboshed. *argent*, attired, *or*. **CREST**, on a wreath a snake noué, *proper*. **SUPPORTERS**, two Harts, *proper*, each gorged with a garland of roses, *argent* and *azure*, attired, *or*. In this token the colour of the field of the shield is incorrectly engraved *gules* instead of *sable*, and above the coronet is a helmet, which ought never to appear in that position.

Of this token, only six impressions were taken when the obverse die broke, and a fresh one was made as follows



—BUXTON TOKEN—

Obverse—Front view of the Crescent buildings as before. Beneath the building the words **CRESCENT**

1796

Reverse and Edge—From the same die as the one just described.

This variety is very scarce, as, after striking a few impressions only, the *reverse* die this time broke. A new reverse die was then made and the token struck as follows—



—BUXTON TOKEN—

Obverse—From the same die as the one last described.

Reverse—Arms, with supporters, coronet, crest, and motto, **CA-
VENDO TUTUS**, of the Duke of Devonshire,
filling the entire field.

Edge—As before, **BUXTON TOKEN**.

In this the colour of the field of the coat of arms is correctly engraved for sable, and the helmet between the coronet and crest is properly omitted.

It was a private token, struck for the Rev. W. R. Hay, and only about two hundred impressions were struck. Wyon was the die-sinker, and Kempson the manufacturer.

I have an engraving of another variety of the first of those here described, as with the helmet, and the colour gules, with the date 1790 beneath the word **CRESCENT**, but this I believe to be an error of the careless artist in the work in which it appears.

Buxton Crescent, erected by the then Duke of Devonshire, about 1785, from the designs of John Carr, the architect, is a magnificent pile of building, and was at the time when erected, such as no other watering-place could boast. "The diameter of the inner circle on which the Crescent is built, is about two hundred and forty feet, that of the outer one three hundred, and the breadth of each wing is about fifty-seven feet, making the length of the whole building nearly three hundred and sixty feet. The upper stories in the front are supported by an arcade, within which is a paved walk, about seven feet wide, where the company may take air and exercise without being incommoded by bad weather. The area in front is a smooth gravel plot, some feet below the level of the arcade, well supplied with garden chairs for the accommodation of the walkers. The building has three stories. The arcade is of the rusticated character. Above the arches, an elegant balustrade extends along the whole front and the ends of the fabric. Over the piers of the arcade arise fluted Doric pilasters, that support the architrave and cornice. The trygliphs of the former, and the rich underpart of the latter, have a beautiful appearance. The termination above the cornice is formed by another balustrade, that extends along the whole building. The front contains forty-two pilasters, and two tiers of windows above the arches, thirty-nine windows in each tier; to these add the lower windows, those in the ends, and in the back of the building, and there arises a total of three hundred and seventy-eight windows."—*A. Jewitt's History of Buxton*, 1811.

As a work of art, this Buxton token is far superior to many of the tokens issued in the last century. The representation of the Crescent is remarkably good, and is well engraved, and the armorial bearings of the Duke of Devonshire are, it will be seen, well designed and carefully produced by the artist, Wyon.

(To be continued.)

Derby.

NOTES ON A PORTION OF THE NORTHERN BORDERS OF
STAFFORDSHIRE—(Continued).
THE VILLAGE OF BOSLEY.

BY WILLIAM BERESFORD.

THE lesser villages of Cheshire have frequently this peculiarity about them, that although they have been owned by the highest and most noble personages, and, in this respect, claim connection with a succession of olden heroes, with warriors, and patriots, and statesmen, whose combined efforts have, under Providence, tended to elevate their country to the "highest pinnacle of glory;" and although they number amongst their former lords some of the brightest mediæval stars, whose illustrious names adorn the "fair page of history"—there is, frequently, a scarcity of ancient relics, and they are seldom found in possession of more than a single feature which belongs exclusively to a past age. This, I conceive, is generally owing to the fact, that many of these smaller manors belonged to the *same* lord; who, planting his castled residence in the midst of his more important possessions, not unfrequently left the lesser villages to be occupied only by a few peasants, and without any of those architectural splendours with which he graced the immediate vicinity of his abode, and with which the smaller proprietors took care to adorn their several estates. To no place do these remarks appear more particularly to apply, than to the *now* tolerably large, and in most respects well-situated village of BOSLEY. Lying in Cheshire, to the east of Buglawton, it is chiefly separated from Staffordshire by the *Dane*, a river which for some distance forms the boundary line between the two counties, beginning to do so at the *Three Shire heads* (where these counties meet with Derbyshire), and ceasing about the *Lymn Ford Bridge*, in the township of Bosley.

The origin of the term *Bosley* is involved in much obscurity, though, indeed, a popular and well-received tradition exists in the neighbourhood which professes to explain it. It is to the effect that, in the olden time, a *wild boar* kept its residence in a "mountain valley"* some miles to the east of Bosley, during the summer months; and that in winter it came to feed on the *Lea*, at the latter place, which took, from that circumstance, the name "*Boarslea*." (Rather, I should think, *Eber lea*, or *Ever lea*, which might eventually become *Borley*, or *Borsley*, but not *Bosley*, without the *r*). This legend, however, cannot be correct; few Saxon names appear to drop the letter *r*, when once they have contained it.† Moreover, the name was "*Bos-lega*"‡ immediately after the Conquest; *Boselee*, 12 Edw. III.; and *Boseley*, 37 Hen. VI.

* Hence termed *Wild Boarslough* to this day.

† Witness *Churn r*, or *Churny*, now York; *Nord-tune*, Norton; *Thorpe*, Thorpe; *Berk-leag*, Berkley, &c. &c.

‡ See Ormerod's *Cheshire*, Vol. III. 383. From this I think it evident that the first syllable of *Bos-ley* never contained *r*; and that the word is rather likely to have been derived from the Latin *bos*, "an ox" ("Bovs," Greek), and the Saxon *leag*, *lea*, or *lys*, "an open field."

At the period of the Great Survey (1080—1086), Bosley was held by *Hugo de Mara*, or *Hugh Fitz Norman*, the proprietor of a large portion of these estates, which afterwards formed the Barony of Montalt.

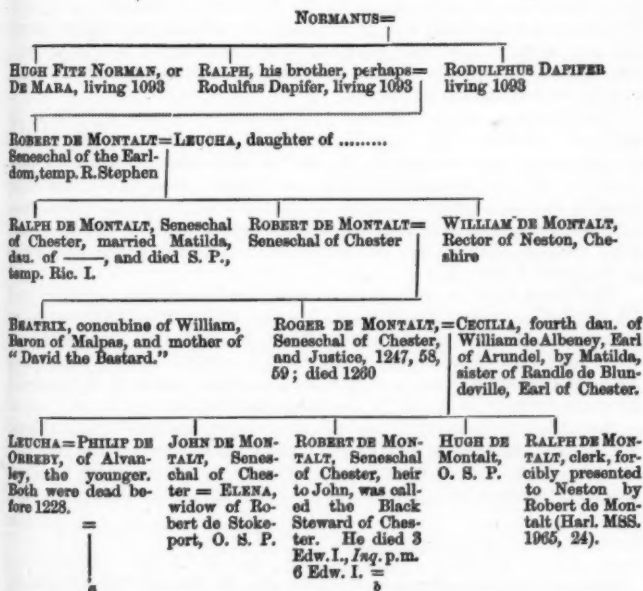
"Hugo tenet de comite Boslega: Godric tenuit et liber homo fuit. Ibi dimidia hida geldabilis. Terra est IV. carucarum; wasta est. Ibi silva II. leuvis longa et dimidia leuva lata. Tempore R. Edwardi valebat XX. solidos."

The manor was successively owned by each Baron of Montalt until the male line became extinct, 3 Edw. III., when it passed to the Crown. Hence, perhaps, the following Pedigree of these noble Barons will be found both appropriate and interesting—

THE BARONS DE MONTALT.

ARMS—*Azure*, a lion, rampant, *Argent*.

CREST—On a wreath a lion's gamb erect and erased, *Argent*, grasping an oak branch, *Vert*, acorns, *Or*.



* For the correctness of the *dates* given in this pedigree, and in the entire account of the owners of Bosley, I have chiefly relied on a copy of Ormerod's *Cheshire*, in the possession of a Congleton lady, whose antiquarian tastes, acquirements, and library, do her very great credit.

AGNES, sole daughter and heiress, ward of Roger de Montalt, who, during her infancy, sold her wardship for 100 marks, to Philip de Orreby, the elder, about 1228.

WALKELIN DE ARDERNE Justice of Chester, 37-42 Hen. III.

ARDERNES OF ALVANLEY.

ROGER DE MONTALZ, Seneschal of Chester, summoned to Parliament, 23 Edw. I.; he married Juliana, dau. of Roger de Clifford, O. 25 Edw. I., S. P.

ROBERT DE MONTALZ, Seneschal of Chester, brother and heir, summoned to Parliament from 28 Edw. I., to 3 Edw. III.; dying in this latter year without issue, he settled his lands on Queen Isabella, and John de Eltham.

Thus we see the representative of the Montalts was *Leucha*, wife of Philip de Orreby, daughter, and finally sole representative* of Roger de Montalt; but Robert de Montalt, grandson of the said Roger, and last Baron, by fine, 1327, for default of issue male, gave all his lands (and consequently Bosley with the rest) to Queen Isabel; remainder to John de Eltham, the King's brother, and the heirs of his body; and remainder to Edward III. In 12 Edw. III., Edward, King of England, confirmed an exchange between William de Montacute, Earl of Sarum, and Isabella, Queen of England, of 100 marks, issuing from the tin mines of Cornwall—for the castle and manor of Hawardyn; the manors of Lee, *Boselee*, and Neston; the castle and vill of Mola; and the seneschalship of Chester.

This William, Earl of Salisbury, died without issue, July 3rd, 21 Rich. II. (1398). Sir John Montacute, "ch'v'r," his nephew, was found next of kin and heir, by *Inq.* July 24 following, and consequently took the title and estates of his deceased uncle. But having the misfortune to join a conspiracy against Henry IV., in the first year of that monarch's reign, he was taken prisoner, and beheaded for high treason (1399), and his lands forfeited to the Crown by Act of Parliament, 7 Hen. IV.

By Henry VI. the manor was granted to the Stanley family; and 37 Hen. VI., we find that Thomas Stanley, ch'v'r, "held *inter alia*, in fee simple, the manor of *Boseley*, cum pert. from the lord prime, as the fourth part of a knight's fee, value per annum, XLIIII. marks."† Thomas Stanley was son and heir to the above, but there appears to be some doubt whether or not he possessed Bosley.

According to Ormerod (iii. 363), the manor is stated to have been vested in a younger branch of the *Leghs*, which assumed the name of *Macclesfield*;‡ and to have been given in exchange by Ralph de Macclesfield, together with his mansion, "the old castle and place yard

* See Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, II., 294.

† Ormerod, III., 363.

‡ In a pedigree communicated by D. Browne, Esq., to Ormerod, these Macclesfields are deduced from John de Macclesfield, son of John de Legh, stated to be a younger son of Robert Legh, of Adlington, by Maude Norley. The said Robert de Legh married Catherine, daughter of John de Kingsley. These Leghs first used the coat of the Lyme branch, and on the marriage with Kingsley gave the cross as ermine, which coat has also been assigned to another branch of the name of Macclesfield, of which Ormerod gives an account under the head "Mottram."

(of Macclesfield) and other lands," to the Duke of Buckingham, for the manor of Mere, and lands in Chesterton, &c., upon which this family removed to Chesterton. This Buckingham is supposed to be the Edward Stafford, beheaded 13 Hen. VIII. The chief cause of his arrest and execution, seem to have been "his vanity and imprudence." The line of his pedigree was deeply dyed in blood: his father was beheaded by Richard III.; his grandfather was killed at the battle of Northampton (1460); and his greatgrandfather at that of Shrewsbury (1403). "More than a century," says Mackintosh, "had elapsed since any chief of this great family had fallen by a natural death—a pedigree which may be sufficient to characterise an age."

Bosley was subsequently possessed by Sir E. Stanley, fifth son of the Stanley beforementioned. He it was, who, when in command of the Lancashire and Cheshire bowmen, at the battle of Flodden, came up to the assistance of Surrey in his hour of greatest danger, and quickly drove his opponents in ignominious rout from the field. For this brilliant achievement he was created Lord Monteagle. He retained possession of the Bosley estate till his death, being found by *Inq. p.m.*, 16 Hen. VIII., to have died seized of the same, having held by some unknown services from the King, as Earl. Thomas Stanley, Lord Monteagle, was his son and heir. The manor afterwards reverted to the elder line of the Stanleys; and passed by sale from James, Earl of Derby, to Sir Edward Fytton, of Gawsworth, who died possessed of it 1 Car. I. Bosley subsequently descended by the same title with Gawsworth, to the Earls of Harrington, and is now vested in the present holder of that title, whose antecedents it may not be out of place here briefly to notice.

"The Stanhopes are of ancient lineage and high repute," says an old chronicler; "the fame of their deeds is widely spread." The name Stanhope, or Stonehope, is derived from an old castle possessed by the family in the time of William I.; and has from age to age been continually rendered more illustrious by the gallant deeds of its bearers. Sir John de Stanhope was knighted on the battle-field, by Cœur-de-Lion; Sir Richard, by Edward III.; another Sir John won the spurs of his knighthood on the field of Poitiers, 1356. Sir Richard de Stanhope was created Knight of the Bath at Mortimer's Cross; Sir Thomas was knighted by Edward IV.; and Henry VII. conferred the title of Knight Banneret on Sir Edward de Stanhope, at the battle of Blackheath, 1497. This gentleman's daughter Anne, married Somerset the Protector; and his son, Sir Michael de Stanhope, knighted by Henry VIII., was beheaded, probably with Somerset, in 1552.

Sir John Stanhope, elder son of Sir John Stanhope of Shelford, and greatgrandson of Sir Michael, was settled at Elvaston Castle, near Derby. John, son of Sir John Stanhope, the younger, married a coheirress of Agard, of Foston; Thomas, the elder surviving son of John, a coheirress of Thacker, of Repton Priory. Charles, the next brother of Thomas, succeeded him in the Elvaston estate; and was for some time Secretary to the Treasury, and Treasurer of the Cham-

ber. On his death without issue in 1760, Elvaston passed to his nephew, William, Earl of Harrington, whose father (younger son of John Stanhope, Esq., who married the coheiress of Agard), had been created Earl in 1742.* Bosley had been purchased by the Stanhope family in 1727.† Charles, the third Earl, married Jane Seymour, daughter and coheir of Sir John Fleming, Bart., of Brompton Park, co. Middlesex, by whom he had several sons. Charles, the fourth Earl, dying in 1851, was succeeded by his brother, the Right Hon. Leicester Fitzgerald Charles Stanhope. So eminently distinguished, and withal so kind, courteous, and beloved, was this nobleman, that a brief notice of his life will doubtless be interesting and useful. He was the third son of Charles, third Earl, and was born Sept. 2nd, 1784. Entering the army in 1799, he served in South America in 1807, and took part in the attack on Buenos Ayres. Subsequently, when in India, he was engaged in the Mahratta War of 1817-18; and for his gallant conduct at the battle of Maheidpore, and the storming of Talnier, in the latter year, he received the Order of the Bath. In 1826 he retired on half-pay. Embracing the noblest principles of civil and religious liberty, he was ever ready to uphold them both by his pen and sword, whether at home or abroad. In India his strenuous efforts to remove some of those restrictions which then fettered the press; and the publication of certain letters he had written against the odious system of flogging in the army, caused him to be severely reprimanded by the Indian Government; and when on the staff of his father, then Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, his brave advocacy of Catholic Emancipation led both to the loss of his own appointment, and to the recall of his father. We subsequently find him on the classic soil of Greece; and with his friend, Lord Byron, aiding an oppressed people to throw off the Turkish yoke. Erecting, at his own expense, the first printing press in that realm of faded glory, he materially contributed to the moral improvement, and to the intellectual cultivation of the Greeks. Nor were his services unacknowledged by the Greek patriots, or unrewarded by King Otho, when he conferred upon him the Order of the Saviour. In after life he presented himself before the electors of Tower Hamlets, but notwithstanding the most liberal programme offered by him, he was unsuccessful. After his accession to the peerage, however, he took no active part in politics, occupying himself rather in promoting the great questions of Temperance and social advancement. And his efforts were not in vain, since he gave an impulse to a movement which will doubtless be carried on only with increased vigour. In the erection of Schools and Almshouses the deceased Earl also took a great interest; and the numbers which have within the last ten years sprung up under his care, bear ample testimony to the benevolence of his heart, and of firm and noble adherence to the generous dispositions of his early years. And thus, having surrounded his youth with a halo of martial glory, and added additional lustre to the fair name of "Harrington" by a series of brilliant exploits on either side our globe, he crowned

* See Lyson, Vol. V. of Mag. Brit.

† See "RELIQUARY," Vol. III. 201.

his riper years with the fruits of peace, and won the spurs of a nobler knighthood by a manful contest with social evils.

"Oh! who would not a champion be,
In this the lordlier chivalry!"

The late nobleman was Earl of Harrington, co. Northampton; Viscount Petersham, co. Surrey; and Baron Harrington, co. Northampton, in the Peerage of Great Britain. He married, on the 23rd of April, 1831, Elizabeth William, only child and heir of William Green, Esq., of Trelawney, Jamaica, by Ann, daughter of Crossley Hall, Esq., of Hyde Hall, Florence Hall, &c., in the same island. Dying in 1862, he left issue two daughters and one son—the Lady Anna Carolina, married to Edward Sacheverel Chandos-Pole, of Radborne Hall, Derbyshire; the Lady Geraldine Stanhope; and Seymour Sydney Hyde, the present, and sixth Earl of Harrington; who will, we trust, ere long prove himself a "worthy son of a worthy sire," and grace

With noble deeds the noble name he bears.

Another Bosley "Worthy" of the last century was *Captain Whitaker*, connected with a family of that name who for several generations had lived at the *Millhouse* there. Of his life, no record seems to remain, with the exception of a partially covered gravestone at the east end of the south aisle of the church. The only portion of the inscription which is visible runs thus—".....remains.....iam Whitaker, of (B)osley; he was once a Brave Soldier, whom many Wounds and Military Merit raised from a private man to a Capt. of Dragoons—Rest here.—This Gallant man Retiring in"..... He is reported by some to have taken an active part in the siege of Gibraltar, 1704, but this appears to be a mistake. The Capt. Whitaker there employed, was a senior naval officer, who had command of the *boats*, which important position would never have been granted to a Captain of Dragoons. Moreover, the Christian name of the Bosley man being William, does not coincide with that of the Gibraltar hero.

Captain William Whitaker resided at MINN END, about a mile and a half S.E. of Bosley Church. He occupied two rooms in a house yet standing there; and the large oaken beams horizontally intersecting the ceiling of his bedroom, are pointed out as those from one of which he "swung his hammock." The stable in which his "*war horse*" stood, is also pointed to by the present occupants of the farm, and the widowed mistress remembers "her master" saying, the farmyard used in the olden time to be quite filled with the carriages of "lords and ladies, and gentlemen," who had come to visit the military veteran.

The next "worthy" I have to notice is CHARLES ROE, Esq., a gentleman more particularly connected with *Bosley Works*, which, indeed, owe their origin almost exclusively to him and to his partners. Mr. Roe was born at Castleton, in Derbyshire, A.D. 1714. He built the first silk mill at Macclesfield, and vastly increased the prosperity of that town. He turned his attention also to the manufacture of cotton;

and by his skill in mineralogy, he discovered a copper mine in Anglesea. Several partners then joined him, and the mine was turned to good account. The ore was conveyed in coasters to Liverpool, where part was refined, and the remainder sent to Macclesfield Common and to Bosley. At the latter place, works had been erected for them by the engineer, Brindley, near the Dane, on land which had been leased from Lord Harrington. Here, as at the former place, some of the copper was converted into sheets, &c., and the rest manufactured into brass wire. The tokens then issued by Roe and Company* had a very wide circulation; and many are the romantic stories related by old Bosleyans about the narrow escapes, &c., certain cunning fellows had, who ventured to produce them on their own account.

The mind of Mr. Roe was "vast and comprehensive; formed for great undertakings, and equal to their accomplishment." Energetic, enterprising, and prudent, he surmounted every obstacle which dared to impede his progress; and despite of many unfavourable circumstances, amassed a considerable fortune. At length, after raising a lasting memorial of his piety by the erection of Christ Church, Macclesfield, this good man died on the third of May, 1781, aged 67 years; and his remains were interred at the church beforementioned, where an obelisk is erected over his grave.

Having thus dismissed the general history of the place, it will doubtless be interesting to glance briefly at the church. This (dedicated to Saint Mary), was, till lately, a chapel-of-ease to Prestbury, in which parish it is situated. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the King's Book at £3 10s., now returned at £110; in the patronage of the Vicar of Prestbury, and enjoyed by the Rev. W. Sutcliffe. The church consists of tower, nave, and chancel; the first is an ancient Norman structure, of stone (probably erected before 1200); low, embattled, strengthened with buttresses, and surmounted by pinnacles. It has, however, nothing of peculiar interest about it, except its age, and the idea it gives, of what the old nave must have been (doubtless a very picturesque and "heavily-graceful" structure). The Church notes of Bosley (Harl. MSS. 2151), taken Nov. 1, 1604, notice in the east window the arms of Stanley, of the King (viz.—France and England, quarterly); and in another window three crosses, engrailed, the first *ermine*, in a field, *vert*, marked with an annulet, Kingsley; the next *argent*, in a field, *gules*, with a mullet, Legh of Macclesfield; the last *ermine*, in a field, *gules*, Macclesfield Underneath....."Joh's Regge (gu Leghe).....et fact, fuit 1430. Katherine ux 'is sue tunc d'n"

The old nave was pulled down in 1777, and a new one of brick erected, to which a chancel was added by the Rev. W. Sutcliffe, in 1834. To the untiring energy of this gentleman, the church owes

* "The firm of Roe and Company, or as it was sometimes termed, the *Copper Company*, consisted of the following persons:—Charles Roe, Robert Hodson, Brian Hodson, Rowland Atkinson, John Walker, Joseph Stockdale, and Cookson Atkinson. Their Bosley lease was afterwards sold to the late Mr. Joseph Beresford, who for many years occupied the *Higher Works* as a cotton-spinning concern. It is now converted into a corn mill. The *Lower Works* are used as corn and silk mills, &c., &c."

nearly all its modern improvements. The first stained window was inserted in 1848. Subsequently two others have been put in; the one to the memory of the late Mrs. Sutcliffe, and the other to that of the late Lord Harrington. The last bears the following inscription:—"This window was erected to the memory of the Right Honourable Leicester Fitzgerald Charles Stanhope, C.B., of Elvaston Castle, Derby, by contributions from the friends and servants on the estates of Bosley and Gawsorth, Feb. 1863."

We may now proceed to notice—

THE MINISTERS OF BOSLEY.

- 1.—The Rev. Wm. Brighthurst, buried at Leek, 25th Feb. 1640.
- 2.—Mr. John Gartside, a humble, plain, methodical preacher, and "a great sufferer" for Nonconformity, was preaching somewhere in Derbyshire when the "Uniformity Act" took place. He was pulled out of the pulpit* in *Borsley* Chapel, by Sir Jeoffrey Shakerly, in 1669, and the next day carried to Chester, where he suffered imprisonment according to law, for refusing to read "The Book of Sports."
- 3.—Rev. John Gibson, died Jan. 4th, 1725 (Brass plate in Church).
- 4.—Rev. John Thornley (Jan. 3rd, 1765 is the date of his last entry in the Register).
- 5.—Rev. Thomas Jennings. (His last entry was April 20th, 1794; and July 17th, 1794, he committed suicide, æt. 54).
- 6.—Rev. Thomas Monkhouse. (His first entry was Ap. 26th, 1794, and the last, Dec. 13th, 1812).
The Rev. Mr. James was Curate to Mr. Monkhouse till Dec. 12th, 1813. He was assisted by the Rev. Geo. Pownall, until June 30th, 1816, when Rev. J. Anderton became Curate till Mr. Monkhouse's death, 30 March, 1817.
- 7.—Rev. Geo. Pownall, March 30th, 1817—Nov. 14th, 1832.
- 8.—Rev. William Sutcliffe, M.A., January, 1833.

The REGISTERS of Bosley appear to begin with the record of the death of Christopher Byron,† of Buglawton, April 5, 1684, S. 11 Ap. The first christening is that of William, son of William and Martha Wardle, of Bosley, his wife, on July 17th, 1728. The first marriage registered, is that of John Moors, of Winkhill, husbandman, and Mary Frost, of Wildboardclough, widow, July 21st, 1729. John Thornley is the first Curate mentioned (1731), and John Whitaker and Samuel Shaw, the first Churchwardens. The last two certified the Register for the Visitation, June 7th, 1773.

Amongst others, the following names stand connected with Bosley—Hollinshead, 1735; Chorley, Clowes, Stonehewer, Broster, Dawson (1736); Bennett, Neild, Yates, Lingard, &c. The FONT was removed from the church at the rebuilding in 1777, and conveyed to

* This pulpit is now converted into a reading-desk. The church contains no monuments of particular interest; and not a single altar-tomb, or mural arch, is to be found in the place.

† Connected with the family of Lord Byron the poet.

a farmhouse, where it was sometime used as a *pigtrough*. From this abominable use, it was however rescued, and being eventually brought back to the church, was restored, and placed on a new pedestal in 1848. At that time the grinning face, and the three escutcheons bearing the "I. H. S." were added. It is round, and formed for immersion. The sides are arranged in two bands, which are again divided into compartments, and each of these occupied by some variety of the *Cross*—as the cross *formée*, *St. Andrew's*, &c. It is apparently of great antiquity, and doubtless held the baptismal water used in the christening of children whose deeds had long passed into oblivion when the first Lollard voice was raised against the errors of Rome.

The *DIAL-POST* in the churchyard, is by some (perhaps with good reason), supposed to be an *ancient cross*, but this fact I have not as yet seen proved. Round it—their graves marked with the usual churchyard stones—the "rude forefathers" of the village have for ages been gathered.

The *VILLAGE* of Bosley presents no features of especial interest. Two plain whitewashed cottages, built in the last century, on the northern side of the church, were formerly occupied as the *Parsonage*. But in 1853, the present Incumbent, the Rev. W. Sutcliffe, M.A., caused a new and handsome residence of brick to be erected on its south-western side; and to his praiseworthy exertions are mainly owing the beautiful new schools, the chancel of the church, and many other improvements.

Amongst *old customs*, the practice of begging *soul cake* is still celebrated at Bosley, together with the last faint trace of the ancient "*mysteries*," "*miracle plays*," &c. The play chiefly enacted is that of "*St. George and the Turk*," derived originally, I presume, from the fabled story of the Crusaders at Antioch receiving supernatural aid from heaven, against their Saracen opponents; when at the head of his great white army, St. George descended, and as the *Troubadours* sang, put the infidels to rout—

"A blood red crosse was on his arm,
A dragon on his breaste;
A little garter all of golde,
Was round his leg exprest."

Another ancient, as well as useful and pleasant custom, has been lately revived at Bosley, by the Rev. W. Sutcliffe—I mean the ringing of the *Curfew* bell. It is *useful*, because it declares the time to the villagers around; and it is *pleasant*, because it conjures up the remembrance of bitter scenes of tyranny, only that we may know they are now no more; and that as we gaze on the cheerful fire no longer extinguished on our hearths at night, we may in fancy rove back o'er the past, and profitably compare the dark state of our country's infancy with the full bloom of her present happiness.

Leekfrith.

FOUNDATION DEEDS, ETC., OF ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, BAKEWELL.

BY THE REV. W. R. BELL, M.A.

The following Copies of the Deeds of Foundation of St. John's Hospital, Bakewell, in the County of Derby, with interesting notes by the Rev. Francis Hodgson, formerly Vicar of Bakewell, and late Provost of Eton, have, I believe never been printed, and will therefore, it is hoped, be acceptable to the readers of the "RELIQUARY." To these deeds are added a statement of a disputed case of an appointment of a Poor Brother, with a copy of the correspondence thereon, between the Rev. Gorstelowe Monk, Vicar of Bakewell, and his Grace the Duke of Rutland, in the year 1711.

"To all Christian People to whom this present writing shall come: JOHN MANNERS of Nether Haddon in y^e county of Derby Esq^r. sendeth greeting in our Lord God everlasting. Know that whereas *Roger Manners* of Uffington, in y^e county of Lincoln Esq^r. Brother to y^e said John Manners and one of y^e Esquires for y^e Body of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth y^e Queens Majesty that now is, of his charitable disposition and good meaning towards y^e Relief of y^e *poor people inhabiting within y^e Town of Bakewell* in y^e said county of Derby hath heretofore given to y^e said John Manners y^e sum of three hundred pounds of lawful English money towards y^e purchasing of Annuity or yearly rent charge of twenty pounds for ever to be employed for y^e relief of Poor People in Bakewell aforesaid; & that in consideration thereof y^e said John Manners by Indenture made y^e last day of October in y^e 36th. year of y^e reign of our Sovereign Lady y^e Queens Majesty, Between y^e said John Manners of y^e one part and y^e said Roger Manners, Roger Collumbell, of Derby in y^e county of Derby Gent: & George Boune of London Gent of y^e other part hath given & granted unto y^e said Roger Manners, Roger Collumbell, Rowland Eayre & George Boune their Heirs & assigns one Annuity or yearly rent charge of twenty pounds of lawful English money, issueing and going out of all y^e Lands, Tenements, Tithes, and Hereditaments of y^e said John Manners at Bradmoore in y^e county of Nottingham, to be employed by y^e Lord of Nether Haddon for y^e time being, for y^e Relief of y^e said poor People with & under condition y^t if y^e said John Manners his Heirs or Assigns shall at any time procure a sufficient grant of one other like Annuity or Rent Charge of twenty pounds, to be granted to y^e said Roger Manners, Roger Collumbell, Rowland Eayre & George Boune their Heirs or Assigns name or appoint out of other Lands and Tenements sufficient in yearly Value to be charged for y^e said Annuity or yearly Rent Charge of twenty Pounds, with a clause of distress for y^e same employed or distributed to y^e said poor People as aforesaid, then y^e said grant of Annuity or yearly Rent Charge of twenty pounds out of y^e said Lands and Tenements in Bradmoore aforesaid shall cease as by y^e said Indenture amongst diverse other things more at large appeareth. Now for y^t upon y^e Motion of y^e said John Manners, y^e said Roger Manners is contented & doth appoint that an Hospital shall be erected in Bakewell aforesaid & shall be endowed with y^e said Annuity or yearly Rent Charge of twenty pounds for Relief of Poor People there as aforesaid, therefore y^e said John Manners being likewise contented not only to erect an house for the purpose of his own Charge, but also to defraye some more money for effecting of so good, godly, and charitable an Act doth ordain & constitute according to y^e power given in that behalf by a Statute, made in y^e 29th year of y^e Reign of our Sovereign Lady y^e Queens Majesty that so much of one new erected house in Bakewell aforesaid being part of y^e Chappell..... wherein four poor men..... Edward Hopkinson, Robert Sheppard, Edward Feales & Clement Jones doe now lie & having y^e Town Hall over it, & y^e back side..... in Bakewell aforesaid being houlden in..... for ever be called Saint & doth ordain that there shall remain in y^e same Hospital four poor People ever to be.....relieved in form hereafter in these Presents expressed, wherof one of y^e said poor men shall be called a Governour & shall be elected and placed in y^e Form hereafter expressed. And y^e said John Manners doth by these Presents appoint y^e said Edward Hopkinson, Robert Sheppard, Edward Feales & Clement Jones to be y^e first & present poor of y^e said Hospital & that y^e said Edward Hopkinson shall be y^e Governour of y^e said Hospital to continue in y^e same dureing his good

behaviour and doth by these presents incorporate according to y^e Liberty & Authority given by y^e said Statute y^e said four persons & make erect & create them, one Body Politique & corporate for ever really and actually, and y^e same shall have perpetual succession in fact, deed & name & shall be called & named by these presents, doth call name and incorporate them by y^e name of THE GOVERNOUR AND POOR of SAINT JOHN'S HOSPITALL IN BAKEWELL, & doth will & ordain, that they and their successors by that name shall have perpetual succession & by that name be persons able and capable in y^e law to purchase, buy, acquire, get, obtain, take, have and enjoy, to them & their successors for ever goods & chattells, Lands, Tenements Hereditaments & by that name to plead & be impleaded, sue & be sued, & do all other acts as fully really & freely as by y^e said recited Act of Parliament *theirs* or any other erected or to be erected may do, & that they shall have a common seal to sign y^e business and affairs of y^e said Hospitall which seal shall contain y^e Picture or Sign of a Cross & shall contain also this circumspection about y^e cross viz SIGNUM VICTORE & y^t y^e same common seal shall be kept in a chest fast locked in some convenient place in y^e same Hospitall under four keys whereof y^e Governour for y^e time being shall have one y^e said John Manners and his Heirs another y^e Bayliffe of Bakewell y^e third y^t vicar or Curate of y^e Church y^e fourth. And y^e said John Manners in consideration aforesaid & in further consideration of y^e sum of five shillings of lawful English money to him in hand paid by y^e said Roger Manners & of five shillings of like money to him to be paid by y^e said Governour & Poor or some of them within twenty days next after y^e inrollment of these presents, doth by these presents endow y^e said Hospitall & doth alien, give, grant, bargain, sell & confirm to y^e said Governour and poor of St. Johns Hospitall in Bakewell all y^e lower part of y^e said new erected House in Bakewell aforesaid containing four Lodgings wherein y^e said Edward Hopkinson, Robert Sheppard, Edward Feals & Clement Jones do now lie & do usually enjoy & y^e said backside or Garden-stand before specially mentioned to be made y^e Hospitall. And also one Annuity or Rent Charge of twenty two pounds of lawful English money to be issuing out of y^e said Lands, Tenements Tithes & Hereditaments of y^e said John Manners in Bradmoore aforesaid payable in or upon y^e 11th day of November y^e 25th day of December y^e 8th day of February y^e 25th day of March y^e 9th day of May y^e 24th day of June y^e 10th day of August & y^e 25th day of September by even & equal Portions. TO HAVE & TO HOLD y^e said premises mentioned by these presents to be granted as aforesaid to y^e said Governour & Poor of St. Johns Hospital in Bakewell & there successors for ever: & if it fortune y^e said yearly Annuity or Rent Charge of two & twenty pounds or any part thereof to be behind unpaid by y^e space of twelve days at y^e said Hospitall that then it shall & may be lawful for y^e said Governour and Poor of y^e said St. Johns Hospital into y^e said Lands, Tenements & Hereditaments in Bradmoore aforesaid to enter & distrain & the distress to take, lead, carry, drive & chase away untill y^e said Annuity or yearly rent of two & twenty pound with y^e errage thereof shall be fully contented & paid. And y^e said John Manners for y^e considerations aforesaid doth by these presents covenant & grant for himself his Heirs & Assigns to & with y^e said Governour and Poor of y^e said Hospitall & their successors y^t if it fortune at any time hereafter that y^e said Annuity or yearly Rent of twenty two pounds or any part thereof to be behind unpaid by y^e space of twelve days after any of y^e said days whereon y^e same ought to be paid as aforesaid then y^e said John Manners his Heirs, & Assigns shall from time to time forfeit & loose to y^e said Governour & Poor of y^e said Hospitall & their successors *nōe penā* so much more money as shall be behind of y^e said Annuity or yearly Rent Charge & y^t it shall & may be lawful to & for y^e said Governour & poor of y^e said Hospitall & their successors from time to time to enter into y^e said Lands & Tenements Tithes & Hereditaments & into any part thereof & to distrain for y^e said Annuity or yearly Rent Charge being behind & also for y^e said sum of money to be forfeited as aforesaid & y^e distress & distresses there found to lead, drive, carry away, impound & y^e same pound to keep untill y^e said Annuity or yearly Rent Charge & errage thereof so being behind together with y^e said sum of money so to be forfeited *nōe penā* as aforesaid if any such shall be fully satisfi'd & paid by y^e said Governour & poor of y^e said Hospitall & their successors; and further y^t y^e said John Manners his Heirs & Assigns shall & will for ever in all & every time and times hereafter repair & uphold y^e lower part of y^e said new erected house in Bakewell aforesaid mentioned to be made an Hospitall with all necessary & needfull repairing by y^e view & oversight of y^e Bayliffe of Bakewell aforesaid for y^e time being: & y^e said John Manners doth ordain constitute and establish y^t whensoever y^e said Governour or any one or more of y^e said poor persons shall die or be removed from their rooms or places & then & after there shall be another or more as y^e case shall require chosen in y^e Place of him or them so dying or being removed as aforesaid by y^e said John Manners & his Heirs being Lords or owners of Nether Haddon aforesaid with y^e consent of y^e Vicar, Churchwardens &

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Bayliffe of Bakewell aforesaid for y^e time being or y^e most part of them to continue there as aforesaid so as y^e said Heirs of y^e said John Manners be at that time of full age & resident at Nether Haddon aforesaid & so as y^e said choise be made wthin one month next after y^e Death or remove of y^e said Governour or other as shall so dye or be removed, and in default of such choise to be made by y^e said John Manners & his Heirs of full age & resident in Nether Haddon aforesaid wth y^e consent of y^e Vicar Churchwardens & Bayliffe of Bakewell aforesaid for y^e time being or y^e more part of them, & y^t none shall be & elected unto y^e said Hospitall (*Something is here omitted in y^e Instrument from which this is copied*) nor any of y^e said four poor but such as be sole unmarried shall continue no longer but during y^e time they shall be sole unmarried & uncontracted & y^t y^e name of every person so elected shall be entered & written in a Register Book to be kept by y^e Vicar of Bakewell aforesaid for y^e time being for y^t Purpose under y^e hands of those by whom they shall be so elected as aforesaid. And y^e said John Manners doth by these presents ordain y^t y^e said Governour for y^e time being shall have in y^e said Hospitall one chamber, & out of y^e said Annuity or yearly Rent of twenty two pounds y^e sum of four pounds for his maintaining to be paid yearly at y^e several days before limited for y^e payment of y^e said Annuity by even portions & twenty shillings for a gown yearly against Christmas & likewise y^t every of them of y^e other poor shall have in y^e aforesaid Hospitall one chamber and out of y^e twenty two pounds Annuity y^e sum of four pounds to be yearly paid in such sort & by such portions as is limited to y^e said Governour & twenty shillings a piece for their three Gowns as aforesaid & y^t every of y^e said Gowns upon y^e left breast thereof shall have a little cross of Blew & Yellow & y^t y^e said Governour & every of y^e said poor shall continually wear y^e same & not goe wthout it but only when he is employ'd in work or labour & y^t there shall yearly be bestowed forty shillings to be paid at y^e days aforesaid towards y^e maintaining a woman to be a Laundress to y^e other four to wash their cloaths visit attend & help them in y^e time of sickness, w^{ch} woman shall from time to time be appointed by y^e said John Manners & such other of his Heirs as shall be for y^e time Lord or owner of Nether Haddon aforesaid wth y^e consent aforesaid. And y^e said John Manners doth ordain & constitute y^t if y^e said Governour or other of y^e said poor do by any means hurt any of y^e said lodgings or be an Alehouse-haunter or a Drunkard, Adulterer, Fornicator, Bauler, Swearer, Rayler, Scoulder, Slanderer, Tale-bearer, Hedge-breaker or notorious offender or shall be found anywhere begging then he shall be removed by y^e said John Manners or his heire then being of full age & resident at Nether Haddon aforesaid & in y^e minority or absence of y^e heirs of y^e said John Manners then by y^e said Vicar, Churchwardens & Bayliffe or y^e more part of y^m & y^t neither y^e said Governour nor any of y^e said poor having lodging wthin y^e said Hospitall shall at any time lye or be abroad in any other place after nine of y^e clock without y^e License of y^e said Vicar or Bayliffe upon pain to be removed as aforesaid; and any of them be absent from y^e Church there upon Sundaies, Holydaies, Wednesdaies or Fridaies if there be Divine service unless he have a lawful excuse & also be allowed by y^e said Vicar or Bayliffe, then he shall forfeit y^e sum of twelve pence to be deducted out of his Pension & given to others y^t shall be at Church. And y^e said John Manners doth further ordain & constitute y^t y^e now first elected Governour & all other y^e said now four Poor & also every other Governour & Poor hereafter to be elected unto y^e said Hospitall shall observe laws, orders & constitutes, contained in these presents. PROVIDED always y^t if y^e said John Manners his Heirs or Assigns shall at any time hereafter make or procure to be made a good Lawfull sufficient Grant of one other Annuity or yearly Rent Charge of twenty two pounds of lawfull English money to y^e said poor of St. John's Hospitall in Bakewell out of any other Lands or Tenements sufficient in yearly value to be.....therewith to y^e said Governour & Poor in manner & form aforesaid that then this present Annuity & Rent of twenty two pounds granted as aforesaid & y^e grant thereof shall cease & determin any thing before in these presents to y^e contrary notwithstanding. In witness whereof y^e said John Manners hath hereunto put his hand & seal y^e last day of April in y^e 44th year of y^e reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth by y^e Grace of God of England, France & Ireland Queen Defender of y^e Faith & in y^e year of our Lord God. 1602.

Memorandum quod.....quarto die Maij anno supra script: p^r fatus Johannes Manners p^r venit coram dict. Dom. Regina recognovit. Script: Indentur. predict: ac omnia et singula in eadem content. et specificat. in forma supra dict.

Transcribed from & examined by a copy in
y^e possession of George Nailor of y^e said
Hospitall by me

GORS: MONCK: VIC^r:

THIS INDENTURE made y^e 26th day of April in y^e reign of our sovereign L^d James by y^e grace of God of England France & Ireland, Defender of y^e Faith y^e 34, & of Scotland y^e eight & thirtieth, between Sr John Manners of Nether Haddon in y^e county of Derby K^t on y^e one part, & Edward Hopkinson Governor of St Johns Hospital in Bakewell & y^e poor in y^e same Hospital in y^e county of Derby of y^e other part Witnesseth y^t whereas Roger Manners of Uffington in y^e county of Lincoln Brother of y^e said John Manners & late one of y^e Esquires for y^e body for our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth late Queen of England of his charitable disposition & good meaning towards y^e Relief of y^e Poor People inhabiting within y^e town of Bakewell aforesaid did heretofore give unto y^e said Sr John Manners y^e sum of three hundred pounds of lawfull English money towards y^e purchasing of one annuity or yearly Rent Charge for ever to be employ'd for y^e Relief of Poor People in Bakewell aforesaid & whereas y^e said Sr John Manners & Roger Manners were afterwards contented & did appoint y^t an Hospital should be erected in Bakewell aforesaid & should be endowed with y^e same Annuity or yearly Rent Charge or more for Relief of Poor there as aforesaid & therefore y^e said Sr John Manners was likewise of his good and godly disposition contented not only to erect an house for y^e purpose of his own charge but also to defray some more money for effecting of so good godly and charitable an Act according to y^e power given in that behalf in an Act of Parliament made in y^e nine & thirtieth year of y^e reign of our said late Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth, did erect an Hospital in Bakewell aforesaid and endow y^e same with one yearly Rent Charge of twenty two pounds as by y^e writing of y^e said Sr John Manners bearing date y^e last day of April in y^e four and fortieth year of y^e reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth and inrolled in y^e Chancery the.....day of May then next following, and did by y^e same deed inrolled give and grant unto y^e said Governour and Poor of y^e said Hospital & to their successors one Annuity or yearly Rent Charge of twenty and two pounds of lawfull English money to be issuing and going out of y^e said diverse lands Tenements Tythes and Hereditaments of y^e said Sr John Manners as thereby may fully appear; And whereas y^e said Roger Manners hath not only allow'd of y^e said good and godly Act but hath greatly rejoiced in y^e same & therefore hath also sithence y^e Foundation given three hundred Pounds more of lawfull English money to y^e said Sr John Manners to augmt & nominate two poor Persons more thereunto & increase y^e annual Pensions of others & their successors w^{ch} said further good charitable and godly gift y^e said Sr John Manners hath accepted of & hath been contented to give some further Augmentation to y^e same and also in consideration thereof & of his further good disposition determined to augmt y^e number of poor People in y^e said Hospital for y^e other two poor to have continuance therein for ever & also hath made a dining Hall for y^e said Governour & poor to dine & eat in & hath fully re-olved that there shall be a further Augmentation & Endowment to the said Governour & them there of y^e poor & their successors y^t now are & ever shall be hereafter in St. Johns Hospital in Bakewell aforesaid: & therefore y^t said Sr John Manners now by these presents doth nominate & appoint Martin Feals and Robert Cook to be y^e other two poor men to be admitted into y^e said Hospital, there to remain during their lives behaving themselves as y^e other poor people in y^e said Hospital shall & ought to do by virtue of y^e said first Foundation & upon their deceases or misdemeanors them to remove & others to be placed therein successively by such persons & in such sort as in y^e said first foundation is also limited & appointed. And y^e said John Manners Knight according to y^e said agreement between him & y^e said Mr Roger Manners & in performance of y^e same being so good godly & charitable an Act hath given & granted & by these presents for him and his Heirs doth give & grant unto y^e said Governour & Poor of y^e Hospital of St Johns in Bakewell aforesaid one Annuity or yearly Rent Charge of eighteen pounds of lawfull money of England to be issuing and going out of all y^e lands Tenements and Hereditaments whatsoever of y^e said Sr John Manners in Wernesley in y^e said county of Derby TO HAVE AND TO HOLD receive & take y^e said Annuity or yearly Rent Charge of eighteen pounds unto y^e said Governour & Poor of y^e said Hospital of St Johns in Bakewell aforesaid & to their successors for ever & to be payable and paid yearly in y^e said Hospital at & upon y^e days limited in y^e said former grant that is to say in or upon Novr 11. Decr 25. Feb 8. March 25. May 9. June 24. Aug 20. Sept 25 & yearly to be used as in y^e said first Foundation & in these presents is contain'd & meant according to y^e purpose & true meaning thereof. And if it fortune y^e said Annuity or yearly Rent Charge of eighteen pounds to be behind and unpaid in part or in all after any of y^e said days at y^e said Hospital that then it shall & may be lawfull to & for y^e said Governour & poor of St Johns Hospital aforesaid & their successors & assigns unto y^e said Lands Tenements & Hereditaments in Wernesley aforesaid to enter & distrain & y^e distress so taken to lead carry drive & chase away untill y^e said Annuity or yearly Rent Charge of eighteen pounds & every part thereof with y^e errages thereof shall be fully contented & paid. and y^e

said Sir John Mannes doth by these presents grant for himself his Heirs Executors Administrators & Assigns to & with y^e said Governor & Poor of y^e said Hospitall of St. Johns in Bakewell and their successors y^e if it should fortune at any time hereafter y^e said Annuity or yearly Rent Charge of eighteen pounds by y^e year to be behind unpaid in part or in all after any of y^e said Feasts or days at w^{ch} it ought to be paid to y^e true intent & meaning of these presents by y^e space of three months being lawfully demanded upon any part of y^e said Land y^e last day of y^e said month that then y^e said Governour & Poor of y^e said Hospitall and their successors shall have & enjoy all y^e said lands Tenem^{ts} Hereditam^{ts} in Wennesley aforesaid to them & their successors for ever & shall & may enter into y^e same Lands Tenement^{ts} Hereditam^{ts} in Wennesley at all times afterward at their pleasure & all y^e same lands Tenem^{ts} Hereditam^{ts} to hold and retain to them and their successors for ever any thing in these presents contained to y^e contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. And y^e said Sr John Mannes doth by these presents ordain & appoint y^t y^e said two persons Martin Feayles & Robert Cooke now appointed to y^e said Hospitall of St Johns & such as shall come in after them shall have during their continuance there six pounds yearly out of y^e said Annuity or yearly Rent Charge of eighteen pounds whereoff five pounds yearly to be paid at y^e days before limited twenty shillings for a Gown yearly against Christmas y^t y^e said Governour & y^e other three of y^e first Foundation & their successors shall for ever have four pounds yearly viz every of them twenty shillings yearly out of y^e said Annuity or yearly Rent Charge of eighteen pounds paid unto y^m at y^e said several days before limited in Augmentation of their Portions; & y^e Landress for y^e time being to y^e said Governor & Poor and their successors according to y^e first Foundation & of these presents shall have forty shillings more yearly paid her out of y^e said Rent Charge of eighteen pounds towards further maintaining over & above y^e forty shillings w^{ch} was limited unto her by y^e first Foundation. And y^e said Sr John Mannes doth covenant & grant for himself, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators & Assigns to & with y^e said Governour & Poor of y^e said Hospitall of St Johns in Bakewell & their successors by these presents y^t if it fortune that y^e said Annuity or yearly Rent Charge of eighteen pounds be behind and unpaid in part or in all after any of y^e said Feasts or daies at w^{ch} it ought to be paid by y^e space of three months aforesaid that then y^e said Sr John Mannes & his Heirs at all and every times afterwards for and dureing y^e space of five years then next following upon request thereof to be made to y^e said Governour & Poor & their successors & their assigns to y^e said Sr John Mannes his Heirs & Assigns shall & will do, make, knowledge, assure, suffer & cause to be done, made knowledge good & assur'd all & every such reasonable act & Article thing and things devise and devises in y^e law for y^e better and perfect assurance & sure making of y^e said lands, Tenem^{ts} & Hereditam^{ts} in Wennesley aforesaid to be had made conveyed & assured to y^e said Governour & Poor & their successors for ever to be employed & demean'd to y^e intent & purpose before limited. In Witness whereof y^e parties above named to this present Indenture interchangeably have put their Seals hereunto y^e day & year first above written.

Mend: quod quarto die Augusti anno Jacobi Regis Angliæ* tertio.....
tricesimo.....eōm p̄dict. Johannes Mannes Miles venit coram d̄co
d̄co Res. Cancell. s̄no. & recognovit Indentur p̄dict: et omnia et singula
in eadem content̄ & specificat in forma p̄dict.

OCTAVO DIE NOVEMBRIS ANNO P̄DICT.

Novr 10th 1712

Transcribed from and examin'd by a copy in y^e Possession of George Nailor
one of y^e poor of y^e said Hospitall by me

Witness

GEO. NORTH.

GORS. MONCK.

Vic'r of Bakewell.

At this time (1826) each man in the Hospital receives £3 per annum from the Wensley Estate; and 6s 8d every 6 weeks from the present Duke of Rutland making a total of £5 13s 4d per annum. They formerly received also a Cloak one year, and £1 in money the alternate year. Instead of which they now have a suit of Clothes and Hats renewed as occasion requires.

* N.R.—King James 1st reigned over England Twenty-two years & some days, over Scotland almost as long as his life fifty nine years. F. H. 1826.

July 29th 1717

A vacancy happening in St Johns Hospital in Bakewell, The Revd Gors. Monck the Vicar wrote a Letter to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, setting forth how the said Hospital was founded, and the Qualifications of those Persons which shou'd be elected & particularly that they should be poor men inhabiting *within the town of Bakewell* his Grace was pleas'd to return the following answer in a Letter from Mr. Hawson his Grace's Gentleman, viz.

"To Thomas Bagshaw Esq. at Bakewell."

"Sir, "Y^r by the last Post was communicated to my Lord Duke. His Grace orders me to send you his kind Respects & Service & that you wou'd please also to present his Service to Mr Monck.

"In relation to the Hospital at Bakewell, his Grace did not know that it was founded, as Mr Monck sets forth in his Letter, till his and your Information; but as his Grace is under Promise to James Taylor (who was thought by yourself & Mr. Schollar to be a fit object for such charity) desires he may be admitted a Member of y^r Hospital & for the future (His Grace not knowing the Constitution at the Time he promis'd Taylor) will never recommend any but what are of the Town of Bakewell, & what will be thought proper objects by the Vicar, Church-wardens & Bayliffe of Bakewell or the major Part of them

"I am under the greatest obligation to own myself

"Y^r obed^t Humble Servant.

"W^m HAWSON."

Now whereas the said James Taylor is not an inhabiter within the Town of Bakewell & upon y^t acct according to y^e Constitution of the Hospital, not capable of being elected into it: yet in Compliance with his Grace the Duke of Rutland's Desire & in Hopes that for y^e future y^e Constitution of y^e said Hospital will be preserv'd, we y^e Vicar & Churchwardens of Bakewell (not knowing any such officer at y^e Time as the Bayliffe of Bakewell) the Duke of Rutland not being resident at Netherhaddon do make choice of & elect James Taylor to fill the vacancy in St Johns Hospital in Bakewell occasioned by the Death of W^m Burrowes.

Witness our Hands the Day & Year first above written

GORSTLOW MONCK Vicar
R^d ROE
SAM^l OLDHAM } Churchwardens

Copied fr^m Mr Moncks Handwriting by me R^d Chapman Vic^r of Bakewell
Octbr 28th 1771.

Original Document.

THE following highly interesting document is kindly communicated to the "RELICUARY," by the Right Hon. Lord Vernon, in whose collection at Sudbury Hall, the original, formerly belonging to George Chalmers, is preserved. It is the Will of Alexander Selkirk (Robinson Crusoe), made before sailing on a voyage in 1717. Selkirk was born at a small cottage, still standing, at Lower Largo, in Fifeshire, in 1676. Largo Bay is well known, from the allusion made to it in the fine old song, "Weel may the boatie row," and Lower Largo is in the centre of the Bay. "The house in which Selkirk was born, is still occupied," says Black's *Picturesque Guide to Scotland*, "by a female relation, who is in possession of the chest and cup which he used on the uninhabited island. The gun with which he killed his game, is now at Lathallan House. Upper Largo was the birthplace of Sir Andrew Wood, the Scottish Admiral, who received the Barony of Largo from James IV., as a reward for his services at sea against the English. Largo also gave birth to Sir John Leslie, the celebrated philosopher." To the antiquary, Largo is particularly interesting, as being the place where a very important discovery of a large deposit in a tumulus, of

silver armour, penannular brooches, and other remains, have been discovered. These have been fully described by Professor Wilson, in his "Pre-Historic Annals of Scotland," and in the "Archæological Journal," Vol. VI., and are also alluded to in the present volume of the "RELICUARY" (page 66 ante). A splendid gold armlet and other

antiquities, are also recorded as having been found in this highly interesting locality. By the kind courtesy of Messrs. A. and C. Black, of Edinburgh, we are enabled to add to Lord Vernon's contribution of the Will of Alexander Selkirk, the accompanying engraving of the



birthplace of that remarkable man. With the will are some memoranda in the handwriting of Chalmers, one of which states that "his chest and musket, which Selkirk had with him on Juan Fernandez, are now in the possession of his grand-nephew, John Selkirk, weaver, in Largo." The Will is endorsed "Mr. Alex^r Selkirk Last Will and Testament Anno 1717."

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN. I Alexander Selkirk of Largo in the Sheir of Fife in North Brittain, Marriner, being now bound out on a Voyage to Sea, but calling to minde the Perrills and Dangers of the Seas and other Uncertaintys of this Transitory Life, Doe for avoyding Controversies and Disputes which may happen to arrise after my Decease, make, publish, and Declare this my Last Will and Testament in Manner and forme following (That is to say) first and prinieply I recomend my Soul into the hands of Almighty God that gave it, hoping for the Salvation thereof through the alone merritts Death and Sufferings of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and my Body I Commit to the Earth or Sea as it shall please God in his Infinite wisdoms to Order and Direct, and as for and concerning That portion of this Worlds which the Lord hath been pleased to Lend unto me, I Give and Dispose thereof as follows (Viz.) Item, I give and bequeath unto my Lovinge Friend Katherine Mason, the wife of John Mason, of the Parish of Covent Garden, Merchant Taylor, the Sume of Tenn Pounds of Good and Lawfull Money of Great Brittain to be paid her within Twelve Months after my Decease. Item, I give and bequeath unto my Loveing and well beloved Friend Sophia Bruce of the Pelmel, London, Spinster, all and Singular my Lands Tenements Out-houses, Gardens, Yards, Orchards, Scituates Lyeing and being in Largo aforesaid, or in any other place or places whatsoever, during her Natural Life and noe Longer, and at and after her Decease I hereby give Divise and bequeath the same unto my Lovinge Nephew Alexander Selkirk, sone of David Selkirk of Largo aforesaid, Tanner, and to his heires or assignes. Item, my Will and minde is and I hereby Declare it so to be that my honoured Father John Selkirk should have and enjoy the Easternmost house on the Cragg Wall in Largo aforesaid for and during his Naturall Life, and have and receive the rents Issues and profitts thereof to his owne proper use. And that after his Decease it should fall into the hands of the S^d Sophia Bruce, and so into the hands of my S^d Loveing Nephew Alexander Selkirk in Case he outlive my said Loveing Freind Sophia Bruce. And as for and Concerning all and Singular the rest, residue and remainder of my Sallery, Wages, Goods, Wares, profitts, Merchantdizes, Sume and Sumes of Money, Gold Silver, Wearing Apparel as well Linnen and Woolen, and all other my effects whatsoever as well Debts out standing either by Bond Bill Book

Accountpt or otherwise as any other thing whatsoever which shall be due owing payable and belonging or in any wise of right appertaining unto me at the time of my Decease and not herein otherwise Disposed off I hereby give Divise and bequeath the same unto my said Loveing Freind Sophia Bruce and to her Heires and assignes for ever. And I Doe hereby Nominate, make, Ellect, and appoint my Said trusty and Loveing Freind Sophia Bruce full and Sole Executrix of this my Last Will and Testament. Hereby revoaking and makeing Voyd and of non-Effect all former and other Wills Testaments and Deeds of Gift whatsoever by me at any time or times heretofore made, and I Doe ordaine and ratifie these presents and no other to stand & be for & as my only Last Will & Testament. In Wittness whereof to this my Said Will, I the said Testator Alexander Selkirk, have hereunto sett my hand and Seale the Thirteenth Day of January Anno Domini 1717 & in ye 4th year of King George.

Alex Selkirk

Signed Sealed Published and Declared by the
Testator for his Last Will & Testament.
In the presence of

Alexander Buchan
Sarah Holman

(... ..) Notary Pub: In Wapping.

Notes on Books.

PORTRAITS OF INVENTORS.*

IN the last number of the "RELIQUARY" (pp. 53-56), we noticed Mr. Woodcroft's capital little work, "Brief Biographies of Inventors of Machines for the Manufacture of Textile Fabrics," and took occasion to speak highly of its merits, and of the care and skill with which the author had acquitted himself of his task. We have now most sincere pleasure in calling attention to a splendid series of portraits of the inventors whose biographies have been written by Mr. Woodcroft, which has just been issued by Messrs. Agnew & Sons, the well-known Print Publishers of Manchester and London. The series consists of admirable portraits of John Kay, the inventor of the Fly Shuttle, from the picture lent by the late Lieut.-Col. Sutcliffe; Richard Arkwright, inventor of the Drawing Rollers, and founder of the present factory system, from an original picture by Gainsborough, and which shows that great man under quite a different aspect from what is shown in the painting by Wright of Derby, which has been so often engraved; Samuel Crompton, the inventor of the Mule, from the original picture by Allingham; Edmund Cartwright, inventor of the Power Loom and of improvements of Cotton Spinning, from the painting by Robert Fulton; Joseph Marie Jacquard, inventor of the Jacquard Loom, from the original picture in Lyons by Bonnefond; William Radcliffe, of Mellor, Derbyshire, inventor of the Dressing Machine, from an original painting by Huguire; Richard Roberts, inventor of the Self-acting mule, and of improvements in Crompton's Patent, from a picture by T. Ripplingille; and Joshua Heilmann, inventor of an improved Power Loom, and other machines used in Cotton Spinning and Weaving, from the original picture in the possession of the family. These plates, which are of uniform size, are most exquisitely engraved by Mr. Thomas Oldham Barlow, whose name is always a guarantee of faithful excellence.

The portraits are issued of imperial size, in a folio, and Mr. Woodcroft's "Brief Biographies," printed on the same size, and on the same splendid paper, accompany them. The whole forms a work such as will grace the finest library, and gallery of engravings and cannot be praised too highly. Messrs. Agnew & Sons deserve unqualified praise for issuing this series of portraits, which can only have been produced at immense cost, and we trust that their enterprise will reap the full reward which it merits.

* A Series of Portraits of Inventors of Machines for the Manufacture of Textile Fabrics. London and Manchester: Thomas Agnew & Son. Large Folio, Plates, with Biographies by B. WOODCROFT, F.R.S.

THE ROMAN WALL.*

IN our boyhood one of the books which most took our attention was "The History of the Roman Wall," by good old William Hutton, of Derby; and well do we remember how carefully, in boyish fashion, did we copy, one by one, the plans of the stations and the sections of the works which illustrated his volume. The Wall, judging from his tour, seemed to us to be the place of all places to suit our tastes, and we revelled in tracing its course, time after time, on Hutton's map, and in following the course indicated in his itinerary. What Hutton's book—poor and flimsy in the extreme as it is—was to us in those days, when antiquarian matters were little thought of or cared for, Dr. Bruce's works on the Roman Wall have been, are, and will be to hundreds, now that that most commendable taste has so happily extended itself to all classes. No one has laboured so zealously and so well in the elucidation of the history of any one place or object as has Dr. Bruce on that of the Roman Wall, and his large work on that subject will remain a lasting memorial of his labour and intelligence, and of the great monument of Roman skill which it illustrates. Dr. Bruce has now prepared what was urgently wanted—a "Wallet-book" of the wall, in which he points out every object worthy of note along its course, and gives the tourist every information he can possibly require.

His first chapter is devoted to an introductory review of different matters relating to the wall, and to historical data connected with it. Next follows a general view of the works, which it must be remembered are 73½ miles in length, and extend from Bowness on the Solway, on the one side the kingdom, to Wallsend on the Tyne on the other. The name of "Wallsend" is, of course, familiar to everybody for its "Wallsend coals;" but scarcely any of the thousands of people who sit by the cosy fires made from that coal, know that its name is derived from one of the most stupendous and wonderful remains of antiquity which any country can boast. This great fortification consists of three parts:—"1. A Stone Wall, with a ditch on its northern side. 2. An Earth Wall or Vallum, south of the stone wall. 3. Stations, Castles, Watch-towers, and Roads, for the soldiery who manned the Wall, and for the transmission of military stores. These lie, for the most part, between the stone wall and the earthen lines. The whole of the works proceed from one side of the island to the other in a nearly direct line, and in comparatively close companionship. The stone wall and earthen rampart are generally within sixty or eighty yards of each other. The distance between them, however, varies according to the nature of the country. In one instance they approach within thirty yards of each other, while in another, they are half a mile apart. It is in the high grounds of the central region that they are most widely separated. Midway between the seas, the country attains a considerable elevation; here the stone wall seeks the highest ridges, but the Vallum, forsaking for a while its usual companion, runs along the adjacent valley. Both works are however so arranged as to afford each other the greatest amount of support which the nature of the country allows. The Wall usually seizes those positions which give it the greatest advantage on its northern margin; the Vallum on the other hand, has been drawn with the view of occupying ground that is strongest towards the south. Horsley conceived that the stations and the north agger of the Vallum were the work of Agricola; that the southern mounds and fosse of the Vallum were the work of Hadrian; and that the stone Wall was reared by Severus. Other writers maintain that the stone Wall was erected by Theodosius, about the close of the fourth and the beginning of the fifth century. In all probability, the whole series of fortifications were the work of one period, and were reared at the command of Hadrian. Deferring the discussion of this question until the works have been examined in detail, it will meanwhile be convenient to speak of the whole series as being but different parts of one great engineering scheme. The most striking feature in the plan, both of the Murus and the Vallum, is the determinate manner in which they pursue their straightforward course. The Vallum makes fewer deviations from a right line than the stone Wall; but as the Wall traverses higher ground, this remarkable tendency is more easily detected in it than in the other. Shooting over the country, in its onward course, it only swerves from a straight line to take in its route the boldest elevations. So far from declining a hill, it usually selects one. For nineteen miles out of Newcastle the road to Carlisle runs upon the foundation of the wall, and during the summer months its dusty surface contrasts well with the surrounding verdure. Often will the traveller, after attaining some of the steep acclivities of his path, observe the road stretching for miles in an undeviating course to the east and to the west of him,

* *The Wallet Book of the Roman Wall, a Guide to Pilgrims journeying along the barrier of the Lower Isthmus.* By the Rev. J. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, LL.D., F.S.A. London: Longman; Newcastle-upon-Tyne: D. W. Wilson, Grey Street. 1 vol. sm. 8vo., 1863, pp. 242, illustrated.



INSCRIBED ROCK, CHALLERFORD QUARRY.



ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE, KNAGBURN.



INSCRIBED ROCKS, COOME CRAG.

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resembling, as Hutton expresses it, a white ribbon on a green ground. But if the Wall seldom deviates from a right line, except to occupy the highest points, it never fails to seize them, as they occur, no matter how often it is compelled, with this view, to change its direction. This mode of proceeding involves another peculiarity. The Wall is compelled to accommodate itself to the depressions of the mountainous region over which it passes. Without flinching, it sinks into the "gap," or pass, which ever and anon occurs, and, having crossed the narrow valley, ascends unfalteringly the acclivity on the other side. The antiquary, in following the Wall into these ravines, is often compelled to step with the utmost caution, and in clambering up the opposite ascent, he is as frequently constrained to pause for breath.

The quarries from which the stone for building the Wall was procured can, in many instances, be precisely ascertained. On Fallowfield Fell, not far from Chatterford, is an ancient quarry, on the face of which are the words

[P]ETRA FLAVI[I] CARANTINI,

The rock of Flavius Carantinus—are still to be traced. On opening out, in the year 1837, some old quarries on the high, brown hill of Barcombe, near Thorngrafton, a small copper vessel was found, containing a large number of coins, all of the Upper Empire. North of Busy-Gap the wedge-holes yet remain in some slabs of rock that rise to the surface. A Roman quarry existed on Haltwistle Fell, on which was formerly the inscription, *LEG. VI. V.* In Cumberland there are several Roman inscriptions on the face of the ancient quarries. About two miles west of Birdswald, and little more than a quarter of a mile south of the road, is Coome Crag, on which are several Roman inscriptions, made apparently by the quarrymen. The most remarkable of this class of Antiquities, is the "Written Rock of the Gelt," near Brampton, which is here shewn. The general purport of the inscription is:—"A vexillation of the second legion, under an optio called Agricola, were, in the consulship of Flavius Aper and Albinus Maximus, A.D. 207, [employed here to hew stone.]" The inscriptions on these rocks will be found engraved on Plate XII.

Dr. Bruce commences his description of the wall at Wallsend, the eastern extremity of the works, and passes along its course from thence to Newcastle, pointing out every object of interest by the way. At Newcastle he gives a glance at the evidences of Roman occupation which still exist in that noble old town, and then passes on to the North Tyne; thence to the Tipalt, next to the Eden, and so on to the western termination of the work at Solway Firth. Not an object escapes him on his way, and he points them out to the pilgrim in such a manner as only the most experienced and learned in such matters can do. The book is the most acceptable volume which has lately been issued from the press, and ought to be in the hands of every antiquary and of every tourist in the kingdom.

It is impossible, with the space at our disposal, to make lengthy extracts from Dr. Bruce's capital little book; and, indeed, to do justice to it, the whole would be required to be transferred to our pages. We never saw a volume, certainly, in which so much solid and useful information as compressed in so small a space, nor in which that information was of so reliable and excellent a character. We have chosen as examples of the engravings—for the "Wallet-book" is illustrated by upwards of a hundred plates and woodcuts—the accompanying, on Plates XII. and XIII., which are peculiarly interesting, as showing the variety of objects in which the artist has been called in to aid the writer.

The first shows a portion of the wall cropping out from the surface at East Denton, where it is 9½ feet wide. The next is a view of Langley Castle, a ruin which presents many features of interest. It consists of an oblong building, strengthened at each corner by a strong square tower. In addition to those towers, is another containing a circular staircase leading to each story. The door is protected by a portcullis. A vaulted recess is hard by, in which a mounted messenger might take shelter. The building belongs to the latter half of the fourteenth century. Its roof and internal fittings were destroyed by fire at an early but unascertained period. Its masonry is still exceedingly good. The wood-cut (Plate XIII.) exhibits its general appearance. The most remarkable feature of the building is its garderobes. The whole of the south-west tower is given up to them. On each of the three floors there are four of them placed in recessed arches. They communicate, by means of flues, with a pit below, through which a stream of water was turned. This series of arcades has a singular and handsome appearance. The Barony of Langley became in 1333 the possession of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, when, by reason of his marriage with Maud, heiress of Antony Lord Lucy, and widow of Gilbert de Umfrville, the large possessions of the Umfrvilles and Lucys became united with those of the Percys. Langley was the property of the Earl of Derwentwater at the time of his unhappy rebellion. It now belongs to the Greenwich Hospital.

Not far from Langley Castle is a capital example of a "Peel House," which we give



PEEL HOUSES, CHESTERWOOD.



PORTION OF THE ROMAN WALL AT EAST DENTON.



LANGLEY CASTLE.

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as our next illustration. "Whilst the Lords of the Marches reared for themselves castles like Langley, the commonality took refuge in a class of fortified dwellings called Peel Houses. These consisted of strong buildings, having one apartment on the ground floor, and another above it. The upper room was approached by a flight of steps. At night the cattle belonging to the farmer were secured in the apartment below, whilst he and his family barricaded themselves in the room above. This upper room was floored with stone flags, resting upon heavy oak beams, which would long resist the action of fire. The gray slates of the roof, were pinned down with sheep's shanks. Arrow loops were placed in various parts of the building, so as to expose an enemy to the utmost disadvantage. Chesterwood seems to have consisted of a congeries of these little fortresses. In the moss-trooping times the inhabitants found it necessary to cluster together for their mutual safety. Now they place houses wherever convenience dictates. Hence (although our rural population is diminishing), a deserted hamlet must not always be taken as a sign of depopulation. On Plate XIII. are shown two of the peel-houses of Chesterwood. The house on the right hand has had the stairs of entrance removed. Since the wood-cut was prepared, the other house has become untenanted, and is at present in a very dilapidated condition; it nods to its fall."

An illustration on Plate XII. exhibits a small amphitheatre on the north side of the Wall at Knagburn. "It is," says Dr. Bruce, "100 feet across and about 10 deep. It has no doubt been furnished with wooden seats. The path leading from the gateway to the entrance into the amphitheatre may be traced. Nettles may usually be seen growing in the bottom of it—a sure proof of human presence. Amphitheatres, similar in construction to this, though larger, have been found at Silchester, Dorchester, Banbury, Cirencester, and other places. Even when on a campaign in an enemy's country, amphitheatres were erected for the amusement of the soldiery. Two are represented in the delineations given on Trojan's column at Rome of the Dacian campaigns. Time must often have hung heavily upon the hands of the Tungrian cohort at Boroovius; what more natural than that they should catch a couple of natives, and set them to slaughter each other for their pleasure! As the pilgrim sits here, and ruminates upon the past and the present of the history of Rome and Britain, he may find food for thought in the following quotation from Dion Cassius:—"Plautius, for having ably managed and concluded the Britannie War, was highly com-

mended by Claudius, and obtained a triumph. And in the gladiatorial combat many freed men, as well as the British captives, fought, numbers of whom he destroyed in this kind of spectacle, and glorified in it." In the volume are very many engravings of Roman altars, sculptures, and other remains. Of these we have selected one, at random, as an example of the rest. It is an altar to Jupiter, found at Housesteads. The inscription may be thus translated:—"To Jupiter, the greatest and best, and the deities of Augustus, the first cohort of Tungrians (a military one), commanded by Quintus Verius Superstis Prefect [erected this.]"

We repeat that the "Wallet Book" is by far the nicest and most useful little work we have seen for a long time, and is one we both can and do cordially and heartily recommend to our readers. It ought to be not only in the wallet of every pilgrim to the wall, but to find a place in the library of every archaeologist.

We must not omit a word of praise to the publisher, Mr. D. W. Wilson, who deserves special thanks for the admirable manner in which the work is issued. It is nicely arranged, of a compact form, well printed, and profusely illustrated, and being bound in limp cloth, is just the thing for the wallet or pocket of the tourist, to whom we again heartily recommend it.



NOTTINGHAMSHIRE TYPOGRAPHY.*

As an indication of what *might* be done for a county, Mr. Cresswell's little publication is interesting. He has wisely contented himself with calling it simply "*collections towards*" a History of Printing of his own county, for it has no pretensions towards being a complete work. It can only be taken as specimen pages of what a history might be composed, and is therefore only useful as so many scraps waiting to be put usefully together, along with others which have yet to be collected. We take it that Mr. Cresswell's object in issuing this "experimental catalogue" of books, as in his introduction he says it is, is to call attention to the subject, in order that collectors may assist him in the preparation of a larger and more complete work. If this be his object, we most heartily commend him, and while wishing him success, will do our best to assist his undertaking. There are abundance of books printed at Nottingham, which we can easily call to mind, which ought to be added to his list, and we doubt not that every collector could furnish him with notes of one or more volumes connected with that county. We recommend our readers, one and all, to send notes of any books printed in Nottinghamshire which they may possess, to Mr. Cresswell, and thus assist him in his laudable endeavours to illustrate the history of printing in that county. The typographical connection which for so long a period existed between Nottingham and Derby is a most interesting branch of the subject, and one to which we call Mr. Cresswell's careful attention. His present little book we accept as an indication of the direction his future labours will take, and we wish him every success.

DERBYSHIRE AND ITS PICTURESQUE BEAUTIES.†

DR. SPENCER T. HALL, whose writings are known far and wide, and whose name is familiar to the readers of the "*RELIQUARY*," by literary contributions to its first volume, has recently issued a new work—a companion volume to his "*The Peak and the Plain*"—on Derbyshire, and the picturesque beauties with which it so completely abounds. Few people are imbued with a keener perception of the beautiful in nature than is Dr. Hall, and fewer still possess the power of painting that scenery in words which is possessed in so eminent a degree by him. He is a dear lover of nature, reveling in its enjoyment, and he has the happy knack of imparting that enjoyment to his readers. His present volume, unlike his former ones, aims at being a kind of

guide-book for the use of the tourist, and he has therefore divided it into little districts, in each of which he supposes himself and his companions to spend their "days;" and he contrives, while imparting information in a chatty and agreeable manner, to throw into his descriptions sufficient anecdotal leaven to lighten up the hours, which perhaps might otherwise have a tendency, with some people, to pass wearily. The volume opens with "A day at Crich," which is followed by a delightful sketch, entitled "Going to Matlock," in which Duffield, Belper, and other places are described *en route*. Matlock Bath, with its neighbourhood, is pleasantly described, and Stonnis, Bonsall, and all the favourite spots which surround it are visited. A day is very pleasantly passed, too, at Dethick Lea, and Lea Hurst.

Wingfield Manor, that most glorious and beautiful of all the ruins in Derbyshire—that place filled with historical associations of the highest and most varied interest—is next visited, and then comes a "Glance at Scarsdale," which is followed by visits to Bolsover Castle, and Hardwick Hall, which are perhaps two places as well worth visiting as any

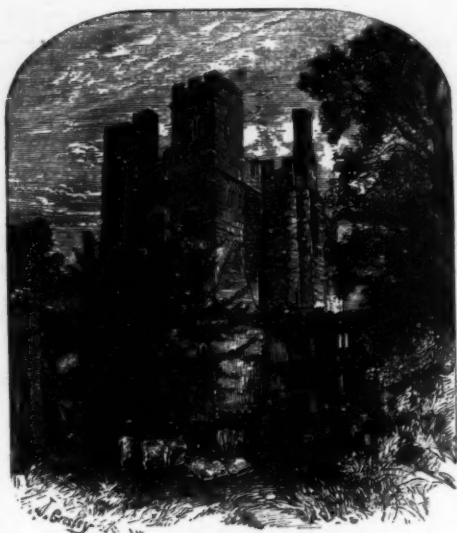
in the kingdom. The account of Hardwick Hall is illustrated by two plates, one of wood and the other of steel. Of the former, we should not be



CELLAR DOORWAY,
DETHICK HALL.

* *Collections towards the History of Printing in Nottinghamshire.* By the Rev. S. F. CRESSWELL, M. A. London: J. R. Smith, 36, Soho Square. 4to. pp. 44.

† *Days in Derbyshire.* By Dr. SPENCER T. HALL. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.; Derby: R. Keene. 1 vol. small 8vo. 1863, pp. 292. Illustrated.



WINGFIELD MANOR HOUSE.



ANCHOR CHURCH (HERMITAGE).

doing right, were we not to say, that although it forms a pretty picture, the view bears not the most distant resemblance to the Hall. This is much to be regretted, as there was ample real material at hand for the artist to work upon without descending to the ideal. The next chapter is entitled, "Over the Moors," and a delightful ramble it is in the Doctor's company, who points out as he goes, all its beauties, and wiles away the time with many a pleasant story, and with scraps of poetry, and here (at page 122), is a glorious bit of scenery, happily and truthfully rendered by the artist. Next he takes the tourist "Down the Derwent," and "Up the Wye," two of the most delightful of rivers, and flowing through the most charming and romantic of dales, equalled only by that on whose beauties he revels in his succeeding chapter—"on the Dove and Dove Dale." The tours of the Lathkiln and the Bradford Brook, with their dales, having been next made, Haddon Hall and Chatsworth are visited, and then follow Roo Tor Rocks, Stony Middleton, Eyam, North Lees, Hathersage, and Castleton. Of the ruins of North Lees Chapel, we reproduce the charming little engraving on Plate XIV.—one of the prettiest which graces the volume—and as a companion, give the capital view of Castleton Cavern, which accompanies the notice of that place. "A Gossip about Buxton" is succeeded by "Days near Derby," in which Allestree, Mackworth, Mickleton, Repton, Anchor Church, Melbourne, King's Newton, Dale Abbey, Etwall, Heanor, and numberless other places are described and illustrated. Of Wingfield Manor House, and Anchor Church, we give engravings on Plate XV.



WINDOW, WINGFIELD MANOR.

The work is, as we have said, particularly pleasant and chatty. It has nothing deep or learned about it, but it is a pleasant companion, and one which, while it gives some information to the tourist, will cheer his journey by its anecdotes, and please him by its freshness and purity of description. The book is illustrated by no less than nine steel plates, and upwards of forty wood engravings, which, while they make the volume more attractive, add much to its interest and value. The book is not free from errors, and some of them are serious ones. For instance, President Bradshaw is gravely stated to have been born at Makeney Old Hall, near Duffield, the fact being that President Bradshaw was born at Marple, in Cheshire, where the following entry in the Parish Register occurs:—"John, the sonne of Henrye Bradshaw, of Marple, was baptized 10th Dec. 1602." The Bradshaws of Marple, as well as those of Holbrooke, Eyam, &c., were of the same family originally, as Bradshaw of Bradshaw in Chapel-en-le-Frith, and hence the author's error. Points like these, which are easily rectified, disfigure a book, and we point them out for correction in future editions. Dr. Hall's forte is description of scenery and delineation of character, and thus historical and antiquarian matters become of secondary importance with him, but not so with his readers, who would like to feel that they may rely on every statement in his pages. A second edition will, we doubt not, soon be called for, when what errors there are will no doubt be expunged. It is nicely printed, tastily bound, and is, take it all in all, one of the most creditable productions which its publisher, Mr. Keene, has produced.

THE FOREST OF ARDEN.*

THE Forest of Arden, a large tract of country—including and surrounding the towns of Hampton-in-Arden and Henley-in-Arden—in Warwickshire, has, we are pleased to perceive, at length found a worthy historian and illustrator in one of its sons, Mr. John Hannett, whose work is now before us. It is a district full of interest of the

* *The Forest of Arden, its Towns, Villages, and Hamlets; a Topographical and Historical Account of the District between and around Henley-in-Arden and Hampton-in-Arden, in the County of Warwick.* By JOHN HANNETT. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., & J. R. Smith. 1 vol. sm. 8vo., pp. 320. Illustrated.



GATEWAY, NORTH LEES HALL.



CASTLETON CAVERN.



WOOTTON WAWEN CHURCH.



BADDESLEY HALL.

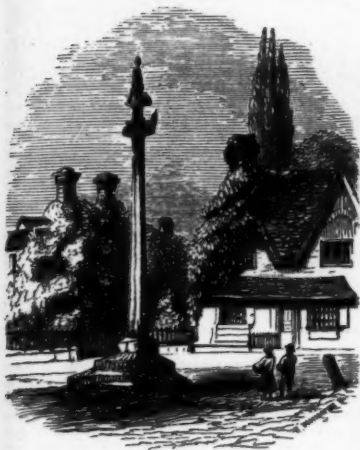


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most varied kind, and abounding in subjects for the topographer and the archaeologist to dwell upon; but it is little known to tourists, and even to residents its history and its peculiarities have hitherto been a blank. Thanks to Mr. Hannett, this can now no longer be the case; and it will be strange indeed if its objects of interest and its places of beauty are not better known and more



to make his work, not a "nine days' wonder," but a nine days' tour; and in these nine days contrives to take his reader into every town and village, and show him every object of interest in the district. After a careful introduction, in which he speaks of the district and its historical associations, and describes the important Roman earthworks and other remains on the line of the Rykneld Street and at Harborough Banks, Mr. Hannett spends his first day in describing the town of Henley-in-Arden and the mansions and villages in its immediate neighbourhood. At Henley, which is a township in the parish of Wootton Wawen, and is also a market town, are many objects of interest, which are carefully described and illustrated with engravings. Amongst these is the Market Cross, which is so picturesque that we are tempted to introduce it here. This cross, now much injured by time, is traditionally said to have been preserved from destruction in the XVII. century by a shed which was built

over it. The base, shaft, and head are composed of three separate stones, the shaft being mortised into the base and capital. At the beginning of the present century, a niche was remaining on each face of the head which contained respectively the Rood, the Trinity, St. Peter with his key, and another subject defaced. All these are now, unfortunately, destroyed. Near the cross was the Market Hall, supported on pillars, which has been removed. Against this cross it was formerly usual to publish banns of matrimony. Of Wootton Wawen church—the mother church of Henley—in which are some interesting monuments, chained books, etc., we give the accompanying engraving, on Plate XVI.

The second day is devoted to Hungril (Hunger Hill), Oldbarrow, in Worcestershire, with its pretty little church; Moreton Bagot, the ancient patrimony of the Bagots; Sperrhall, Studley, with its priory, its church, and its splendid modern castle, belonging to Sir F. L. H. Goodricke; Mappleborough Green; Skilts; Ullenhall, with its curious church; and Barrells, the not very euphonious name of the seat of the Newtons; at each of which places he lingers to tell the visitor all that is worth knowing concerning their history.

The third day is spent in examining Botley, Tanworth, Lodbrooke Park, Beetlesworth, Sidenhall, Umberslade, Codbarrow, Clay Hall, anciently called Fulwood, and connected with the old Derbyshire family of that name; and Nuthurst. Of Umberslade, the seat of the good old Derbyshire family of Archer, to which reference has on more than one occasion been made in the "RELIQUARY," Mr. Hannett gives a very interesting account.

On the eastern side of the grounds stands the Obelisk, shown below, which was erected by Lord Archer in 1749. In Lady Luxborough's letter to Shenstone, she says, "I am to dine at Lord Archer's next Tuesday, when I shall see the obelisk, and be a better judge how it appears from the saloon it is seen from." The chapel seen in the engraving is Nuthurst.

The fourth day Mr. Hannett takes the tourist with him to Lapworth, Harborough Banks, Kingswood, Brome Hall, and Beadesert; and the fifth day is devoted to Whitley, Claverdon, Langley, Pinley, and Rowington. Connected with the nuns of Pinley the author prints a highly interesting document.

The sixth day gives the history and descriptions of Wroxhall, and its interesting church and abbey, etc.; Baddesley, Clinton, Packwood, with its church, shown on page 134, in which Michael Johnson and Sarah Ford, the father and mother

of Dr. Samuel Johnson, were married on the 10th of June, 1706; and Hock-



PACKWOOD CHURCH.

Church Bickenhall, Hampton-in-Arden, and other places. The book is very pleasantly written, and contains a vast amount of topographical and genealogical information, and is profusely illustrated with engravings of churches, halls, and other objects of interest. Of the engravings, of which no less than fifty-eight appear in the volume, our readers will be able to judge by those we reproduce in this notice. They are stated to have been mostly executed from photographs, and they are very carefully printed.



THE OBELISK AND NUTHURST CHAPEL.

We repeat that Mr. Hannett has done himself much credit, and his district no little honour, by the writing of this useful and attractive little book, and we heartily commend it to all tourists visiting that important and interesting locality.

ley Heath. At Baddeley is the old moated Hall, the seat of the family of Ferrars, shown on Plate XIV.

The remaining three days of this pleasant book embrace the remaining portion of the district, including notices of Knowle, Temple Balsall, Solihull, Widney, Olton, Eimdon,

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Notes, Queries, and Cleanings.

STRANGE FEAT OF A DERBYSHIRE HORSE.

We quote the following from the *London Journal* of Saturday, August 5th, 1721, nearly a hundred and fifty years ago:—"On Monday last, a very odd Wager was laid by a merry Mortal, that his Horse would go up and down the Monument Stairs in Thirty Minutes. The Horse performed so well, that he went up in Five Minutes, and down in Fifteen. It's said, he was brought up in the Peak of Derbyshire, where the rugged Ways and craggy Mountains inure the Horses to clamber very dexterously."

COMPOSITION PAPER.

"TO MY VERY LOVEING FREND MR. JOINNER ATT GOLDSMITHS' HALL, THES.

SIR,—My Lord Cromwell upon the putting in of his particuler into Goldsmiths' Hall, knowing that the whole value of his Estate amounted unto yearly, gave it in att 470^l. in general, which was the true value of the whole lying in severall countyes. But not being soe perfect in the particuler values of the severall parcels of his estate, having trusted it constantly to the manning of others, did give in his lands in Staffordshire (Throwley-hall?) Derbyshire & Cheshire, at 350^l. p. ann. whereas the true value is but 255^l.; and his lands in Wiltshire but 120^l., whereas the true value is 215^l. p. ann. both amounting to the sayd sum of 470^l. for which he compounded. My Lord desires that hee may have liberty to sett the severall values upon his severall parcells of land, all amounting to the sayd sum of 470^l. And that hee may have his letters to the severall countyes accordingly, what favour you shall shew my Lord Cromwell herein, you shall oblige
Yor very loveing freind

OLIVER CROMWELL."

(At foot—"If itt appeare that there be such a mistake as is here alleaged, lett it be amended as is desired, John Ashe.")

LETTERS OF PRESENTATION.

"Gervasius Sleigh, clericus, A. M. habet Literas Patentes de presentatione ad Rectorem de Radborne, Diocesis Cov. et Lich. jam Legittime et de jure vacantem, et ad nostram presentationem ratione *Ulagarie* Jermami Poole, militis, sive per Lapsum temporis, sive per privatum Simonis, hæc vice spectantem. Et diriguntur he Literæ Reverendo in Christo Patri Domino Roberto Cov. & Lich. Episcopo. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, decimo-octavo die Martii 1633."—*Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. 8, p. 4, 65.

LONGEVITY.

"Frances Barton, of Horsley, Derbyshire, died in 1789, aged 107. She was a midwife for 80 years. Her husband had been 70 years sexton of the parish. They used to say that *she* had twice brought into the world, and *he* had twice buried (or taken out of the world, I suppose), the whole parish.—*King's Marvellous, Rare, Curious, and Quaint*, p. 211.

The following is the account of the Expenses of the Funeral of Mary Rudyerd, who died before April 1717, in Margaret Rudyerd's handwriting. Mary died at Ashburn, and Mappleton lies on the road from thence to Okeover. Spelling preserved.

C. SPRENGEL GREAVES, Q.C.

An Account of what I have paid on account of my Sister's Funerall.

	£	s.	d.
P ^d Messenger going to Leake	00	03	06
P ^d Messenger to Bakewell	00	01	06
P ^d Messenger to Darby	00	01	00
P ^d Wm. Aulsop y ^e Cryer for Inviting y ^e Company	00	02	06
P ^d for Lemons	00	02	00
P ^d for 12 Gallons of Ale... ..	00	16	00
P ^d John Meller his Bill for Wine & for people that diend thear	05	07	06
P ^d M ^r . Chancy for Bisket	03	03	00
P ^d M ^r . Bassano his Bill for Escotcheons, y ^e Velvet Pall, Hearn & other Things	15	14	00
P ^d Mr. John Sleigh his Bill for Gloves, Scarves & hatbands	45	05	00
P ^d John Barns for the Coffin	01	10	00
P ^d for 2 pair of Childerns gloves	00	01	09
P ^d M ^r . Spaldin for a sheet	00	08	03
P ^d for 2 strike of Bran	00	01	08

	£	s.	d.
Pd. the fees to Ashburn Church	00	04	06
Given Mr. Leeson for <i>burying</i> y ^e Corps	00	01	00
Pd. y ^e Man y ^t made y ^e grave & for Toleing y ^e Bell at Okeover	00	02	06
Pd. Toleing y ^e Bell at Mappleton	00	01	00
Given y ^e 3 Coachmen for <i>Carrieng</i> y ^e Company to Okeover & back again to Ashburn	00	15	00
Pd. makeing Affidavit	00	00	06
	75	02	08

THE WANDERING JEW IN THE STAFFORDSHIRE MOORLANDS.

He hath pass'd through many a foreign place,
 Arabia, Egypt, Africa,
 Grecia, Syria, and great Thrace,
 And throughout all Hungaria. *Percy's Reliques.*

AUBREY in his *Miscellanies*, 1696, p. 69, has the following:—"Anno 165—, at —, in the *Moorlands* in *Staffordshire*, lived a poor Old Man, who had been a long time lame. One Sunday in the Afternoon, he being alone, one knocked at his Door. He bade him open it and come in. The Stranger desir'd a Cup of Beer. The lame Man desir'd him to take a Dish & draw some, for he was not able to do it himself. The Stranger ask'd the poor old man how long he had been ill? The poor Man told him. Said the Stranger, I can cure you. Take two or three Balm leaves steeped in your Beer for a fortnight or three weeks and you will be restor'd to your Health. But constantly and Zealously serve God. The poor Man did so & became perfectly well. This Stranger was in a Purple shag-gown, such as was not seen or known in those parts. And nobody in the street (after Even-song) did see any one in such a colour'd Habit. Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon* (since Archbishop of Canterbury), was then in the Moorlands & justified the truth of this to Elias Ashmole, Esq., from whom I had this account. And he has inserted it in some of his memoirs, which are in the Museum at Oxford."

An Oxford friend has looked in vain for the "insertion" in the Bodleian; and Mr. Librarian Coxe says, "to search for this reference is a fearful work," which, however, some reader of the "RELICQUARY" may perhaps one day kindly undertake. The legend of Ahasuerus (Cartaphilus?), the Wandering Jew, who for refusing our Saviour's application for a cup of cold water when on his weary way to Golgotha, and fainting under the heavy burthen of the cross, was condemned by those Divine lips to wander thenceforth over the face of the globe:—"I go," says Jesus, "but thou shalt thirst and tarry till I come,"—is one of those fascinating myths which have been so prolific of endless romances in almost every known tongue. Mr. Faber tells us, "that like the fabled Great Father, he rambles over the face of the whole globe, and visits every region. At the close of each revolving century, bowed down with age, he sickens and falls into a death-like slumber; but from this he speedily awakes in renovated youth and vigour, and acts over again the part which he has so repeatedly sustained." The beer-drinking propensities of our friend, who is elsewhere represented as a "proper, tall, grave old man," are somewhat startling. On another of his few recorded visits to this cold clime, that given in Peck's *History of Stamford*, as happening on Whit-Sunday, 1658, "just after evensong," and almost identical in its circumstances with those above given, he thus addresses his host, one Samuel Wallis—"Sir, I pray thee, give an old pilgrim a cuppe of small beere;" & cures him too of a "lingering consumption with two leaves of red sage & one of bloodworte steeped in his own beere." His coat on that occasion also was "purple, with britches of the same colour, all new to see; his stockings, beard & head very white, & had a white stick in his hand." For our readers' benefit, it is well to add, that if the ears of any one of them be assailed in the dead of a cold winter's night by a plaintive cry of "Water (or beer), good Christian, water for the love of God," he must not act as did a Warwickshire churl, who profanely called out, "All very fine, Mr. Ferguson, but you don't lodge here;" or there will incontinently happen to him and his belongings all sorts of dire calamities. Nor must he make uncourteous inquiries as to his guest's age, on which point it appears he is excessively touchy. But if he treat him respectfully and well, his errant visitor, who never forgets a kindness, will sooner or later assuredly bring him good luck; either in the shape of an increase of this world's goods, or perchance if, when stretched on the bed of sickness, he happen to pass the house, by knocking three times with his staff on the door, and thereby instantly restoring the fortunate patient to health and full vigour.

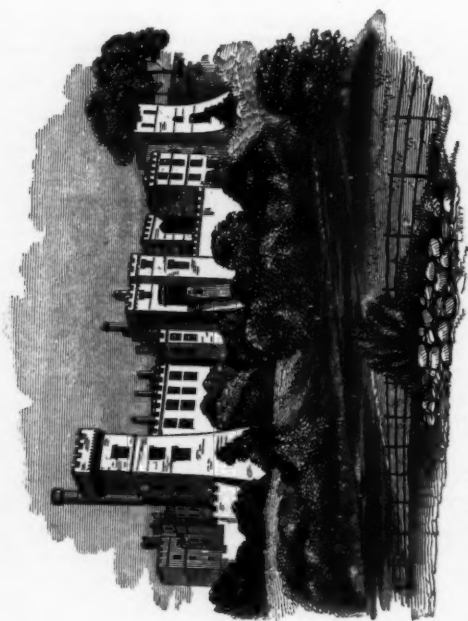
JOHN SLIGH.

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